The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK AND LONDON

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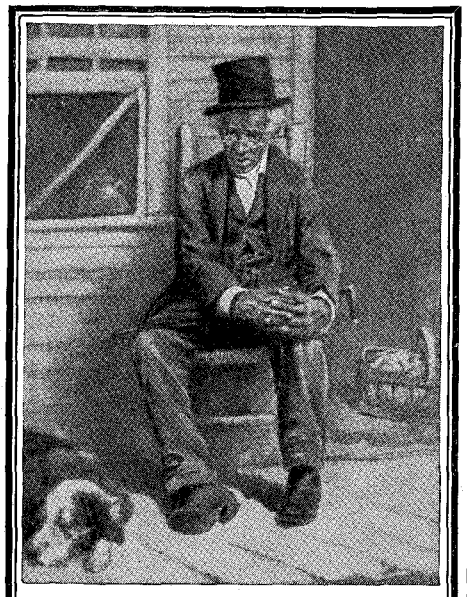

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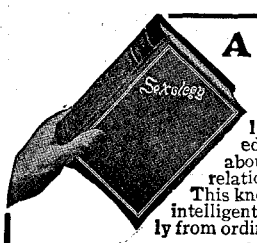

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(From a prominent attorney of Indianapolis—name furnished on application.)

School Department
The Literary Digest

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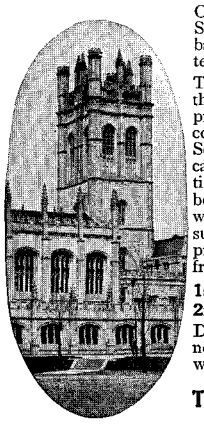

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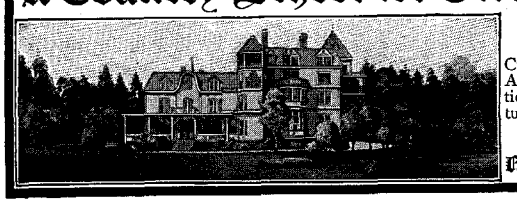

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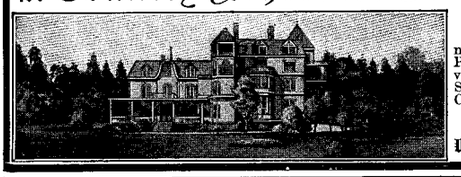

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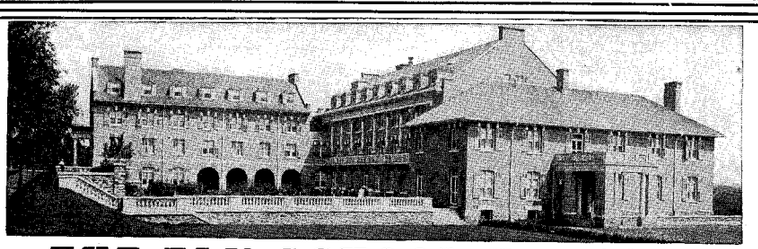

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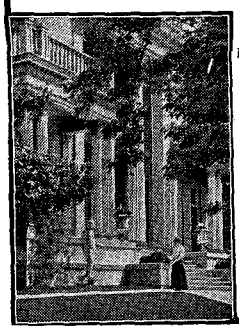

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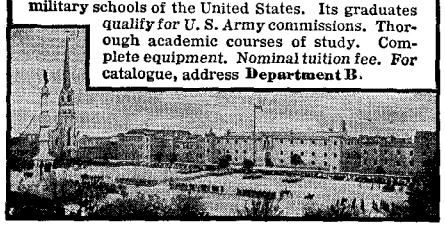

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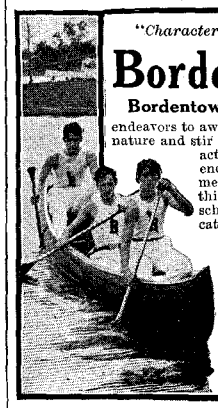

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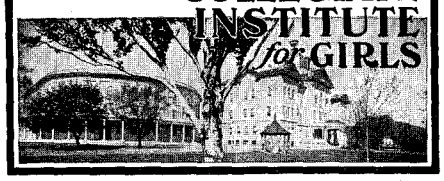

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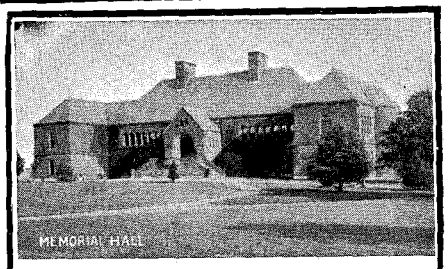

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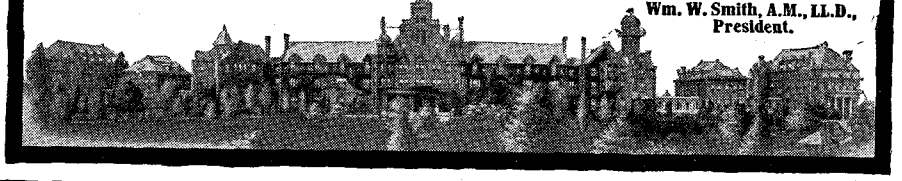

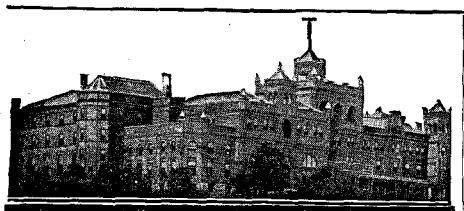

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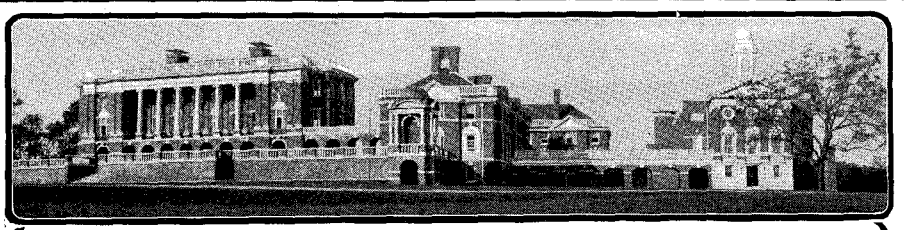

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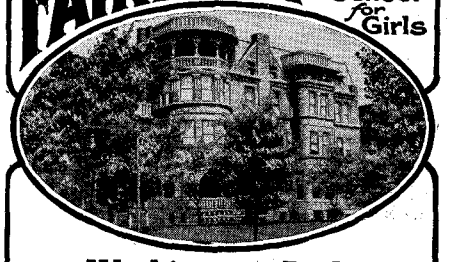

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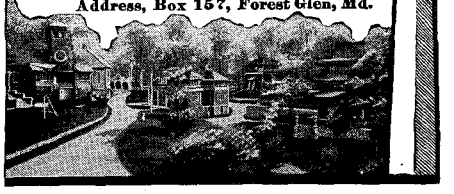

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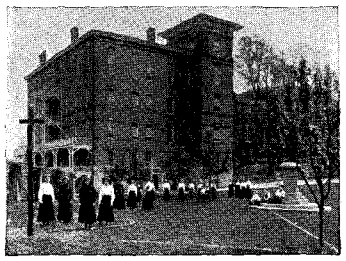

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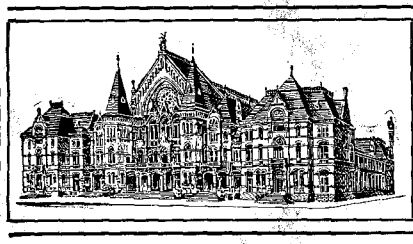

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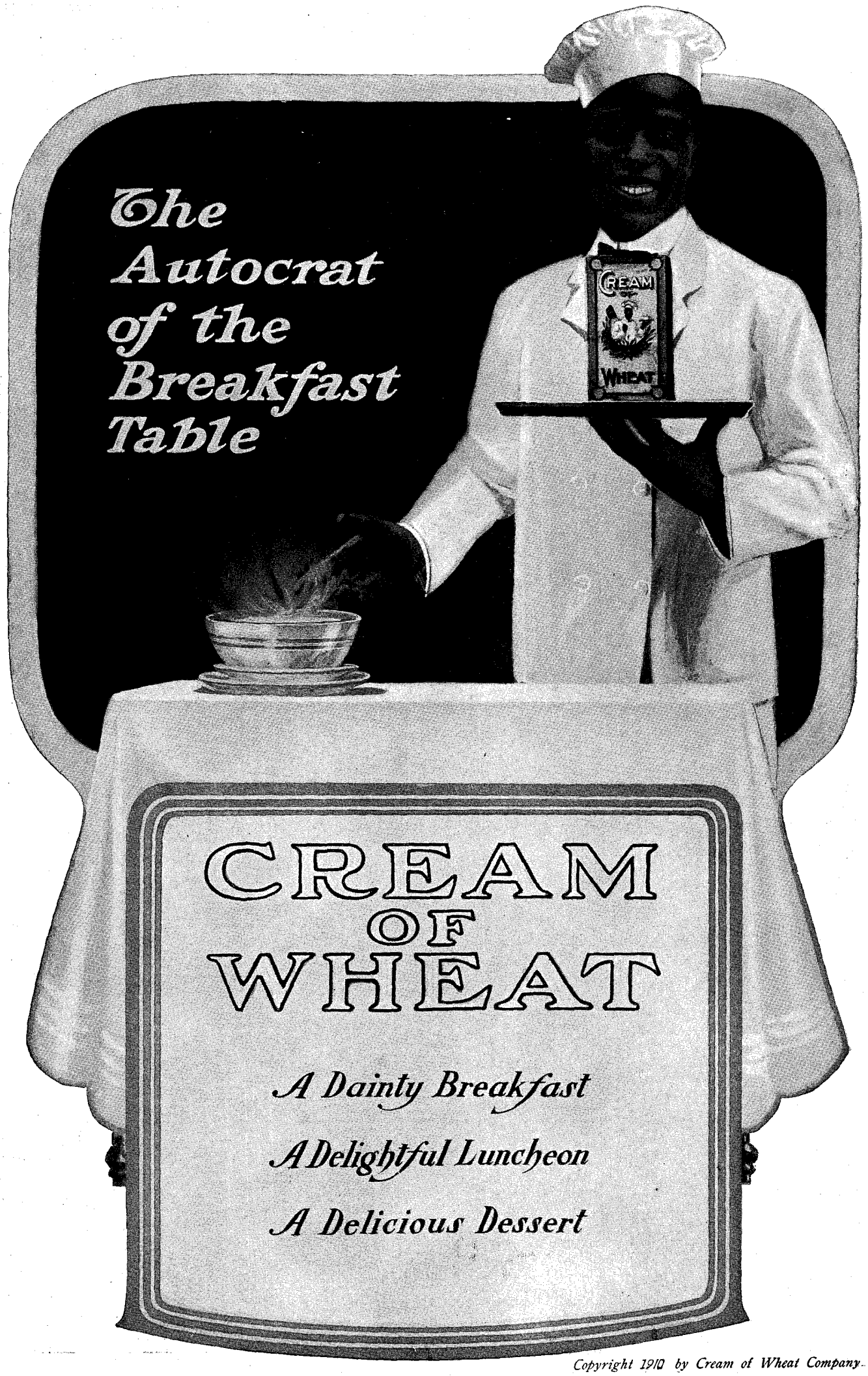

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

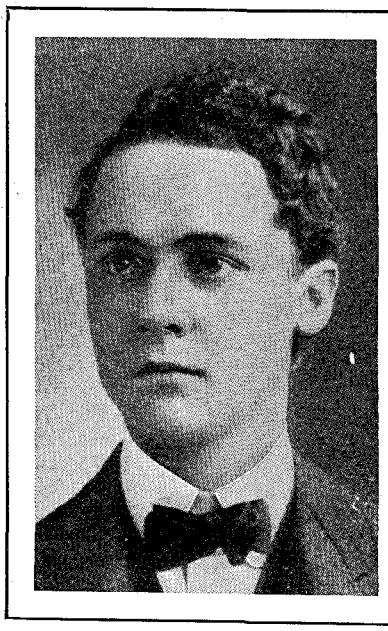
THE BALLINGER INVESTIGATION

IT WAS A HAPPY relief for the newspaper editorial writers when it came out in the Ballinger investigation that the President had "antedated" one document and had delegated the composition of another to an official in Secretary Ballinger's department. Here was something definite to talk about, and the editors unlimbered their pens and used more ink on this topic than they had on any other feature of the inquiry. It turned out, however, that the "antedating" merely gave the Attorney-General's written summary of the case the date when it had been delivered orally, while the defense of Ballinger, written by Mr. Oscar Lawler, of Ballinger's own department, was hardly used by the President at all, most of it going into the waste-basket. Kerby, who told of the Lawler literary effort, and who justified himself by saying his loyalty was due to the Government rather than to Ballinger, lost his place, accepted another he had made sure of beforehand, and the storm was over. All this, however, failed to throw much light on the main subject of the inquiry.

IS HE A HERO OR A TRAITOR?

"I felt myself a confidential clerk to the government," says Frederick M. Kerby, "rather than to Mr. Ballinger." Mr. C. P. Taft's paper calls him a "pathetic hypocrite, utterly beneath contempt," while the New York *World* styles his act "the high deed of a patriot."

Is Secretary Ballinger, as Mr. Pinchot charged some months ago, "a dangerous enemy of conservation"? Is he, as Louis A. Glavis tried to persuade President Taft, a public official whose fine sense of duty toward the people is warped by his relations with certain Guggenheim-Morgan interests in Alaska? In order to throw light on these questions the investigating committee has been examining witnesses and recording evidence for months, and the press have been reporting and commenting upon the same, yet the net result has apparently been the reverse of illuminating. "There is but one way for the Taft Administration to purge itself, and that is to get rid of Ballinger," declares the Des Moines *News* (Ind.). "The effort to show that Secretary Ballinger was guilty of misconduct in any way has failed," asserts the Denver *Republican* (Rep.). These comments are typical, and show that the mass of evidence has done little toward changing the original alinement of the papers in this matter. Even the committee is not expected to agree in its findings. While waiting for the official verdict or verdicts, however, it will clarify the situation somewhat to review briefly the facts of the case, and to note the main lines along which editorial comment is crystallizing.



"WRITE AS IF YOU WERE PRESIDENT."

Mr. Taft says that he told Oscar Lawler, of the Interior Department, "to prepare an opinion as if he were President." After he had spent several feverish days in dictating this effort to Kerby, the President threw most of it into the waste-basket.

Early in the present Administration signs of friction developed between the Forest Service under Gifford Pinchot and his chief in the Department of the Interior, Secretary Ballinger. Mr. Pinchot, in developing his conservation policy, had preached and practised the doctrine that a public official, in his efforts to serve the people's interests, should go, not only as far as the law compelled him, but as far as it permitted him to go. In the opinion of Secretary Ballinger, a lawyer and a strict "constructionist," Mr. Pinchot's zeal even carried him, at times, beyond the sanction of the law. After knowledge of this friction had become public property, Mr. Louis R. Glavis, a disciple of the Pinchot school of conservation, laid before the President certain charges reflecting upon Secretary Ballinger's fitness for the office to which Mr. Taft had appointed him. After an

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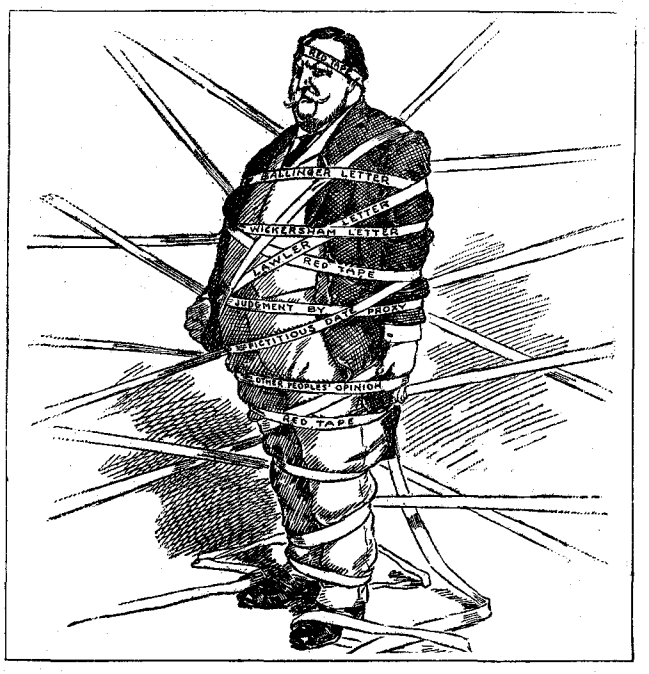
examination of these charges the President wrote a letter exonerating Mr. Ballinger and authorizing the dismissal of Glavis from the public service. The Glavis charges were then published in *Collier's Weekly*, and aroused so much discussion that a Congressional investigation became necessary. Mr. Pinchot



ALL TANGLED UP.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

supported Glavis in a letter which he published in violation of an Executive order, and his dismissal followed.

Special interest attaches to President Taft's summary of these stormy events, as given in an interview with George Kibbe Turner which appears in the June *McClure's*. This reveals his faith in Ballinger still unshaken. We read:

"My Administration succeeded Mr. Roosevelt's, pledged to the policy of conservation. I chose for my Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger, Mr. Roosevelt's choice as Commissioner of the General Land Office—the most important division of the Interior department—a 'reform' Mayor of Seattle, who had the confidence and esteem of the great Northwest section of the country. Mr. Ballinger, while Land Commissioner, had been most energetic in prosecuting frauds; but he had the belief, quite generally held in the Northwest, that the Government should not hold back the public domain from development more than was necessary; and in this I sympathized with him.

"Mr. Ballinger strongly advocated the passage of new land laws; but he questioned whether some of the acts taken under Executive power in relation to protecting and developing public lands had been entirely within the present law. A difference of opinion soon arose between him and Mr. Pinchot, involving, in the first place, the withdrawal of public lands to protect water-power sites, and matters connected with the reclamation service; and, later, a very strained situation arising out of intimations of a young investigator for the Land Office, Louis A. Glavis, that Mr. Ballinger's relations with certain Alaskan claimants had not been consistent with the public interest.

"These charges of Mr. Glavis, and the evidence upon which he based them, were given to me, and were carefully considered by me, and by the Attorney-General, at my request; and, with the full evidence in the case before us, we both decided that they consisted entirely of unfounded suspicions, and that Mr. Glavis should be discharged. Finally, Mr. Pinchot forced me—very much to my regret—to dismiss him from the Government service. In my opinion, there has been, up to the present time, a total lack of evidence to confirm the charges made so freely against Mr. Ballinger."

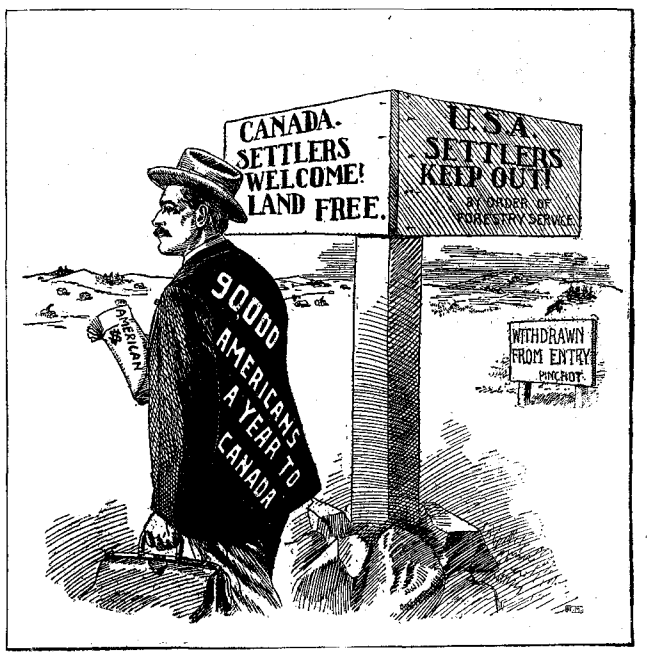
Turning to the more recent proceedings before the investigating committee, we find a number of papers criticizing Secretary Ballinger for his evasive answers and occasional flat refusal to answer under cross-examination. Some of the facts admitted by him are thus summarized by *The Outlook*:

"It became evident on cross-examination that Secretary Ballinger was well acquainted with a number of claimants to coal lands in Alaska known as the Cunningham group. Particularly Secretary Ballinger made it clear that he was on good terms with two or three of the more prominent men among them. He denied with feeling that any acquaintance he might have with them influenced his action as Commissioner of the Land Office in having their claims clear-listed for patent. He was asked to explain coincidences between actions of Cunningham claimants and corresponding actions by the Land Office apparently favorable to the claimants, and especially coincidences connected with telegraphic communication between himself and one of the claimants (telegraphic communication which he could not ascribe to a subordinate), but he could give no explanation."

Before he left the witness-stand, however, Secretary Ballinger reviewed certain features of the controversy to show that Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield, L. R. Glavis, and others were in a conspiracy to besmirch his good name and drive him from the public service. When Mr. Pinchot's counsel suggested that the alleged "conspiracy" was merely a defensive combination on the part of the friends of conservation, who were driven to act together by the successive acts of Mr. Ballinger against what they considered to be the proper means of protecting the natural resources of the country, Mr. Ballinger retorted that "it was a most amazingly wicked defense." The most sensational witness was Assistant Attorney-General Oscar Lawler, attached to the Department of the Interior. On the witness-stand Mr. Lawler referred to certain "gum-shoe men" who followed him all over at the instigation of "the despicable rascals who are trying to vilify Secrtary Ballinger." To quote a snatch of the proceedings at this point:

"'Whom do you mean by the men who were trying to vilify Secretary Ballinger?' asked a member of the committee, Mr. James.

"'Whom do I mean?' repeated Mr. Lawler. His voice rose to a roar. 'I mean Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield, and Louis Brandeis. Brandeis is the flower of the whole foul flock.'"



"GOOD-BY! UNCLE SAM."
—"H. M." in the Portland *Oregonian*.

Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"From the very beginning of the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, that question has borne two distinct aspects. There has been the question whether Pinchot and Glavis had substantiated the specific charges they brought forward, and there has been the broader question whether Ballinger has been conducting the

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"HIS!"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

WHEN THEODORE GOES SIGHT-SEEING AT HOME.
—Canfield in the Pittsburg *Sun*.

BOOTLESS QUESTS.

affairs of his department in the spirit in which they must be conducted if the rights of the American people, in the present and in future generations, are to be faithfully conserved."

In regard to the second question *The Post* finds the weight of evidence rather on the side of a negative answer. Many papers agree with the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) that, while Secretary Ballinger may not have been technically guilty of any offense, or even consciously unfaithful to his trust, "so far as his present office is concerned, he has lost the confidence of the people in a vital sense." Among these are the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), the Indianapolis *Star* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.). Says the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), approaching the subject from another angle:

"As to the merits of the case, nobody who has followed it can have any question that the reason and the sole reason why the Guggenheim Smelter Trust does not now possess title to hundreds of millions' worth of coal land in Alaska at a nominal cost and at payment of but $52,000 to the present owners, the people, is because of the persistence and the insubordination of the young chief of the field service, Louis R. Glavis."

On the other hand many papers assert their unshaken faith in the belabored Secretary. Among these are the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the Savannah *News* (Dem.), the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.). The last-named paper, owned by the President's brother, is now absolutely convinced that there is "an organized conspiracy, headed by Garfield and Pinchot, to discredit President Taft through the attack on Secretary Ballinger." "It is incredible," says *The Times-Star*, "that the American people will fail to see and catch the significance of the contrast between the big, straight man in the White House and the group of little conspirators who have been fighting him in the dark with the weapons of the sneak and the criminal." The same paper draws the following sympathetic picture of the Secretary of the Interior:

"By nature Ballinger is sensitive. Under such a fire of hostile criticism as has seldom been aimed at an American in public life, he has broken physically. Ballinger looks twenty years older to-day than he did when he took office as Secretary of the Interior. Prolonged persecution has put his nerves on edge; he looks like some men must have looked in the old torturing days of the sixteenth century, when great people sometimes found it amusing to turn a stream of water on a naked human being and let it play there, hour after hour, until the nerves of the victim seemed to come right to the surface."

HOW THE REPUBLICANS WILL DEFEND THE TARIFF

THE HEAVIEST fighting in the coming campaign is expected to center around the Tariff Act. The Democrats and insurgents will attack it; the Republicans will defend it. Every Congressman in the House is up for reelection on November 8, and his political future rests on his ability to show his home folks that he voted right on this question. Until recently the opponents of the Payne Tariff Law either have been more active than its champions or more skilful in getting their views and arguments before the public; but as the fall elections become more imminent, the friends of the tariff are massing their heavy artillery in the shape of speeches and other campaign documents to be used in repulsing the Democrats and the still more dreaded Republican "insurgents." Many think it significant that one of the ablest recent defenses of the tariff, that by its sponsor, Representative Sereno E. Payne, was largely a reply to the Des Moines speech of the insurgent Senator Dolliver; and that a second effective defense, offered in Congress the following day by Mr. Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, was in great part an answer to another insurgent, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana.

As a delayed yet effective counter-move to what he himself calls a "campaign of denunciation and slander," Mr. Payne's speech is naturally enthusiastically indorsed and widely quoted by papers friendly to the "regular" Republicans. And such papers repeat with approving comment Mr. Payne's careful arguments that the bill redeems in full the pledges of the party and the President to give "adequate protection, and no more than adequate protection, to the American producer and for the benefit of the American wage-earner"; that "like all Republican

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tariffs, the present law furnishes sufficient money to run the Government"; that "the maximum and minimum provision of the bill has been a huge success," and that the operation of the law in relation to the prices of cottons, woolens, silks, shoes, iron and steel, lumber, chemicals, and food products have been grossly misrepresented.

Many papers of various political and economic views have recognized the importance that, in the coming Congressional elections, will probably be attached to the relation between the tariff and the cost of living, and have devoted particular attention to the part of Mr. Payne's speech which bears upon this point. Addressing the Democratic side of the House Mr. Payne said:

"But on the question of high prices, how gladly you blame the Tariff Bill for it. Then, when you are asked to show us the proof, how you failed! Prices are going up the world over. Prices were going up here and going up everywhere, and your late leader attributed it to the increased supply of gold, and if he had added reduced cost of gold owing to new methods he would have hit the great reason for a change in prices the world over.

"When this Tariff Bill was passed, everybody went to work at good wages. They had worn out their old things; they had been waiting. They wanted something new. They wanted to get back to the American standard of living as quickly as they could. The demand was country-wide from one end of the country to the other. The supply was inadequate. The American man when he wants something new, he wants it now. He can not wait. Prices went up, and prices went up generally, where we had reduced the duty. Have you examined into that? It is well worth a week's study on your part, and you will learn something. Where we had reduced the duty, the prices went up, and often where we had increased the duty the prices went down. We reduced it on lumber, and lumber went up, on every kind on which we reduced the tariff. We increased the tariff on shingles, and in less than thirty days shingles went down. Did the tariff do it? We reduced the duty on meat and foodstuffs, and meats went up. Did the tariff do it. Only inasmuch as it brought prosperity to the country, and by that means brought about a demand that far outran the supply, and it has raised the price over the low prices in comparison with commodities mainly caused by the difference in cost of the mining of gold from what it was a few years ago.

"I might go on and multiply instances where we reduced the rates and prices have gone up, and where we reduced the rates and have produced competition which outran the demand and reduced the price. . . . . .

"Our friends the enemy are getting more worried about the prices of foodstuffs than we are. With the spring comes a greater supply of such articles as eggs, dairy products, poultry; unyielding to the law of supply and demand, the prices are coming down.

"Why, gentlemen, potatoes are selling in my district for 20 cents a bushel. The duty is 25 cents a bushel. That 25 cents duty of course is added to the price, so the farmers are giving them away and giving the man 5 cents to take them. That is the Democratic theory. You say, 'What good does the duty do? Just in that case we have got potatoes enough to furnish all of our people, our cities, and everywhere else in my district. When potatoes are down to 20 cents a bushel our farmers dispose of them for human beings to eat. In Canada they sell them to feed to the hogs. That is what we get out of it. We have a market for our potatoes, and there is no danger of a combination or trust. Our farmers trust in God, and that is the only trust they have. Each one sells for his own advantage, but he has a sure sale and the price goes down. The duty does not do any harm when things are high, because you can not tell the difference."

Comparing statements in regard to meat prices in Windsor, Ont., and Detroit on the same day last February, Mr. Payne continued:

"Meats were 1 cent higher in Windsor than in Detroit. Ten miles away from the town in which I live meats are worth 3 and 5 cents less than in the city where I live. And in the city I have known time and again the markets in the center of the city to get 3 to 5 cents more a pound for meats than the markets in the suburbs, and still you go around gathering certificates as tho they showed something about a duty of a cent and a half on meats.

"But we reduced the duty 25 per cent. Is that the reason why meats are higher now than they were on August 5 last? Gentlemen, you prove too much."

Touching upon the possible responsibility of retailers for high prices the Congressman told of a case where a retailer who blamed the tariff for the high price of shoes was met by the remark: "I happen to know that the duty was decreased 60 per cent on shoes." Mr. Payne continued:

"I advise every ultimate consumer in the country to ask his member of Congress for the comparative statement of the Dingley and the present law, soon to be published; and when any retailer dares to base his claim for a higher price because of a higher rate of duty, that he show him the law, and confound the rascal, who is trying to get his money by the false pretense. Incidentally he will aid the people to learn the truth."

Mr. Payne concluded his speech with a glowing description of our present booming prosperity and rising wages, and contrasted this with the awful distress we suffered under a Democratic tariff.

Whatever converts Mr. Payne may make among the ultimate consumers who read his speech, editorial writers maintain their customary inflexibility of opinion. The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) rejoices that the existing law is a "good tariff for revenue," as seen in the fact that "official figures for the ten months ending May 3 show receipts for customs nearly $38,000,000 in excess of those for the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year." The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) finds it significant that, while every other tariff bill—specifically mentioning the McKinley Bill and the Gorman Bill—was followed by business depression, "the Payne Bill, tho it came at a time of intense speed in the business world, stopt not a single wheel, nor did it delay the erection of a single new factory."

On the other hand, critics of "Mr. Payne's defense of his baby," while perhaps less inclined to attribute high prices solely to the shortcomings of that interesting infant, are in no wise persuaded by the praises of a fond parent. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), tho reiterating that it has never attributed the recent rise in prices to last year's Tariff Act, maintains that every protective tariff, besides increasing the cost of articles specifically taxed, must lift the level of prices in general; and that "the revision of last summer did not lift this level higher, but it failed to lower it."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) repeats the accusation that the tariff is responsible for monopolies and trusts; and that tho Mr. Payne says that prices have been falling since April 21 and thinks that an unanswerable argument, "prices have fallen for the same reason that prior to that date they were rising. Just the arbitrary action of the monopolists." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) declines to credit the Payne Bill with the recent decided increase in imports, as "the improvement in oversea trade has been practically world-wide."

Additional light upon Mr. Taft's position on the tariff, and his attitude toward conservatives and insurgents, is presented in the following paragraph from an interview with the President published in *McClure's* for June, telling why he signed the bill:

"I signed it because it was the best I could secure under the circumstances; because it represented a considerable downward revision from the Dingley tariff; and because, all things considered, I did not believe myself justified in holding up the business of the country for months longer by vetoing this bill, on the chance of getting a better one. The bill gave free hides and free ore; it reduced the duty on iron ore 75 per cent.; on coal, 33⅓ per cent.; on lumber, 37.5 per cent.; on all classes of iron and steel manufactures very greatly; and, generally speaking, made large cuts in the rates on the necessities of life; while, to offset this, it made large raises on luxuries.

"It was perfectly clear to me, at the time, that I could achieve

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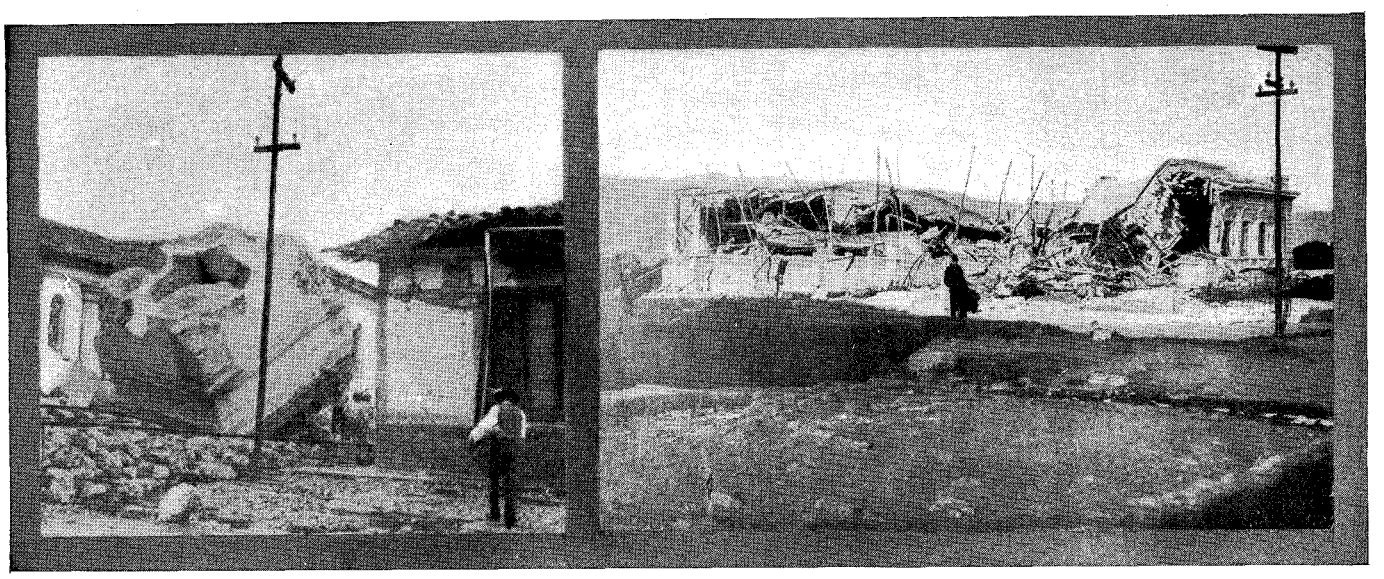

A CHURCH TOWER THROWN ACROSS A RAILROAD TRACK.

RUINS OF CENTRAL AMERICA'S PEACE PALACE.

In the earthquake which destroyed Cartago, the ancient capital of Costa Rica, on May 4, more than 1,000 persons perished, while hundreds more were rendered homeless. The property loss is estimated at $25,000,000, the entire city being a mass of ruins, except for a few buildings on the outskirts. Among the many historic structures which tottered to earth were the College of the Salesian Fathers and the Church del Carmen. The magnificent marble and granite Central American Court of Justice, erected through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie at a cost of $100,000, was reduced to the ruins shown above.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE IN CARTAGO.

a temporary personal popularity by vetoing this Tariff Bill. It was just as clear that if I did so I would cause such a split with my party in Congress that the entire program of progressive legislation, to which I had dedicated the whole strength of my Administration, would be put in jeopardy. As it was, I kept the friendship and cooperation of the conservative Republicans in Congress—the only section where opposition might have been expected to develop—for my general program of legislation; and, at the same time, I secured, in the Tariff Bill itself, the means of bringing about what I stand for, and what I believe this country wants—a fair protective tariff, based, not on guesswork, but on actual evidence."

TO CHECK INDUSTRIAL SLAUGHTER

IN NOTHING, it would seem, is our industrial system more recklessly wasteful and extravagant than in its use of the human material it employs. Our annual roll of industrial maimings and killings, it is estimated, mounts up to close upon half a million. The National Association of Manufacturers last week recognized the gravity of the situation by urging its members to establish "a system of voluntary, mutually contributory, industrial accident indemnity insurance," and by offering substantial money prizes for "the safest plants or the best safety devices brought to its attention each year."

But even more significant is the employers' liability legislation which, according to an Albany dispatch in the New York *Evening Post*, will soon be placed on the statute-books of New York State and which will "mark a step in advance of any legislation of the sort ever attempted in this country." This reform is comprized in two bills drawn up by a special commission created last year for the purpose. One of these bills, known as the permissive act, has already passed both Houses and is in the hands of the Governor, while the other and more drastic, known as the compulsory act, has passed the Senate and is now before the Assembly. It applies only to a special list of extrahazardous employments, such as railroading, structural work, electrical work, etc., and to a workman injured in these employments it would give the right to draw half wages from his employer during his disability, up to eight years. To the dependents of a workman killed in these employments it would give the right to get from the employer a sum equal to the workman's wages for four years, with a limit of $3,000. This bill introduces the principle, new in our legislation but long recognized in Europe, that the inevitable "risks of the trade" should be shared between workman and employer instead of being borne by the workman alone.

The permissive bill, applying to all employments, offers to employers and employees a chance to make a contract by which the employee gives up his uncertain right to sue for damages in cases where he can prove negligence, in return for a certainty of compensation for all accidents according to the rates mentioned above. "If sufficient public interest is aroused," writes the secretary of the commission in a letter to the press, "the bills will surely pass at this session." The reason for and purpose of the bills are thus explained in the New York *Evening Post* by Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, chairman of the commission:

"Our existing legal system for compensating those injured in the great strife of industrial life is based on the negligence or fault of the employer. Unless such fault can be shown, there is no redress. This theory has been discarded by practically every civilized country in the world, except our own, the modern economic theory being that the loss in life and limb must be treated as an element in the cost of production, for which the industry must pay, and which must be taken into account in the same manner as the wear and tear on machinery. This is worked out in England by imposing the liability on the employer, leaving him to protect himself by insurance; in Germany by a great general system of insurance, requiring every workman to be insured by the employer, the cost of insurance being shared by employer and employee, the State guaranteeing the insurance fund. Our commission found that our system was fundamentally wrong and unwise. The main objections were:

"(1) But a small proportion of workmen received adequate compensation, and therefore were forced to a lower standard of living and their dependents became burdens on private or public charity.

"(2) It was wasteful, being costly to employers and of small benefit to employees. Of the $25,000,000 paid annually in insurance premiums in this country, but about 40 per cent. reached the workmen; the rest is wasted in agency, legal expenses, and the like.

"(3) It is slow in operation, the delay in operation of our legal machinery being so great that relief, if at all, comes only after years of litigation.

"(4) It breeds antagonism between the employer and employee, and is one of the most fruitful sources of the strained relations between capital and labor. Our evidence shows it is satisfactory to none, and tolerable only to those who disregard their legal rights and settle without reference to them. . . . . .

"It is estimated that the roll of killed and wounded in the

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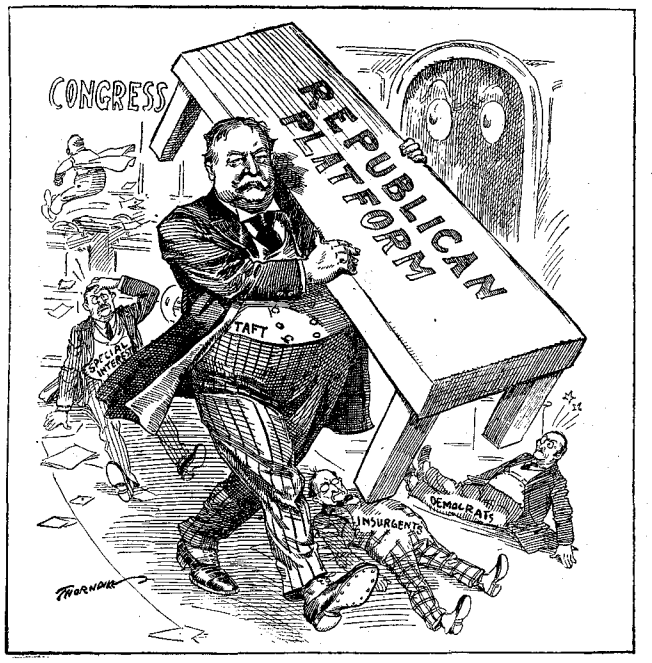
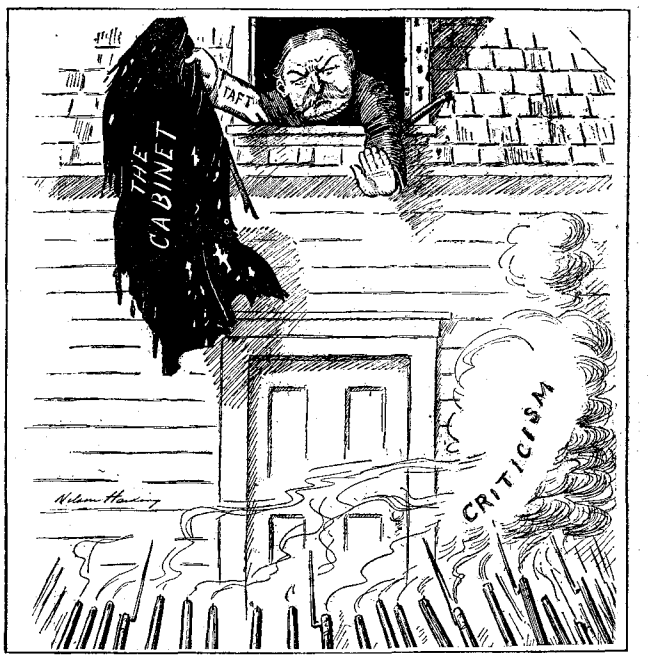


THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM WILL HAVE TO BE CARRIED OUT, EVEN IF IT BUMPS A FEW PEOPLE.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.



BARBARA FRIETCHIE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

FLAGGING ENTHUSIASM OF THE CRITICS.

strife of industry reaches annually the frightful figure of 500,000. Our figures would indicate that less than 30 per cent. of these receive any compensation for their injuries, and that such compensation is wofully uncompensatory. If the principle of workman's compensation is adopted, not only will the great majority of this casualty roll be compensated, but the inducement to employers to safeguard their machinery and adopt other precautions will be so great that the number of accidents will be greatly diminished.

"After all, the real desideratum is the prevention of accident. This is the next subject our commission is instructed to consider. We believe, however, we have already provided a measure which will operate most effectively toward that end."

The New York *Herald* thinks that the compulsory bill "does more credit to the hearts of its authors than to their heads," and buttresses its opinion with the following argument:

"There are myriad small employers struggling in keen competition not only with rivals within the State but in other States free from any such burden as this would impose. The necessity of counting this risk as a factor in the cost of production would in many instances make it impossible for our own citizens to hold their own against competitors in other States not subjected to this burden. . . . . .

"Every possible safeguard should be thrown around workmen, but until other States, the industries of which compete with our own, shall be ready to adopt equally drastic measures it might be unwise to enact a law which would close down industries and compel our workmen to seek employment under other jurisdictions."

The New York *American*, on the other hand, complains that neither bill is drastic enough, the compensations proposed being too low. Both bills, it continues, "slight the subject and miss the important point." We read:

"The kind of employers' liability acts that we ought to have are such as will make it 'bad business' to use up so much human flesh and blood in the processes of manufacture and commerce.

"It is not necessary to kill or maim half a million workers every year. A perpetual civil war on a gigantic scale would be less cruel.

"This awful sacrifice is offered to the god Dagon, Moloch, or Mammon—simply because, under the laws as they stand, it 'pays' better to destroy men's lives than to save them.

"These conditions must be reversed—unless we are to abandon the hope of being civilized. . . . . .

"Obviously the way to eliminate the unnecessary killings and maimings is to charge up all accidents against the business. Then business managers will see to it that they are handicapped by no unnecessary burden."

AMERICAN RAILROADS NOW SAFEST IN THE WORLD

THREE YEARS AGO, when the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1907, told us that 610 passengers had been killed and 13,041 injured in railroad accidents during that period, these unprecedented figures aroused a storm of popular protest against the needless butchery permitted by our railroad companies. Why, indignantly demanded the press, must travel by rail in the United States be so much more hazardous than in other civilized countries? That this outbreak of indignation was not without result was indicated by the figures of the same Commission for 1908, which show a reduction of more than 200 in the number of passengers killed, and some 1,500 fewer injured. And now comes the annual report of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics with the cheering and surprizing statement that "never before in the history of railways has such a record for comparative safety been made as that recorded of American railways during the year ended June 30, 1909." In support of this assertion the report gives the following figures:

"Of the 368 companies reporting to this Bureau no less than 347, operating 159,657 miles of line and carrying 570,617,563 passengers, went through the year without a single fatality to a passenger in a train accident.

"Of the remaining 21 companies no less than 10, operating 27,681 miles and carrying 185,447,507 passengers, only missed such perfect immunity by a single fatality each in accidents to trains. This leaves 11 roads whose misfortune it was to bear the burden of fatal accidents to passengers during the year.

"The roll of immunity includes roads in every section of the Union, from Maine to California, several great systems operating over 7,000 miles of line each, as well as little branch lines of below 10 miles of single track; lines operated with all the safety appliances known to twentieth-century progress and lines operated under as primitive conditions as prevailed on this continent more than half a century ago.

"This record of complete immunity, stretching over 159,657 miles of operated line, represents a mileage nearly seven times

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that of all British roads, and equals the aggregate of all Europe, excluding Russia, but including the British Isles.

"What immunity to fatalities to passengers over such a vast mileage means may be partly realized from the fact that only twice in half a century has it occurred on the 23,000 miles of British railways, and never, to the writer's knowledge, so far as statistics reveal, on the railways of any of the great divisions of Europe. Certainly it has never occurred on the aggregate railways of Europe. It would take seven consecutive years of immunity from fatalities to passengers in train accidents on British railways to equal this phenomenal record of American roads."

The Bureau has gathered other data to show that even when the popular outcry against "railroad butchery" was loudest many of our roads had a record for safe operation to which they were entitled to "point with pride." We read:

"Further analysis of the returns to the Bureau since data along this line have been compiled affords the following statement of the number of roads and their mileage that have records of entire immunity from fatalities to passengers in train accidents of from one to six years:

	Number of Companies.	*Miles of Line.*
Six years, 1904-09.....	17	9,641
Five years, 1905-09.....	95	44,894
Four years, 1906-09.....	177	57,331
Three years, 1907-09.....	228	69,713
Two years, 1908-09.....	287	108,710
One year, 1909.....	347	159,657

"Gratifying and remarkable as was the immunity from fatalities of the class under consideration in 1909, the fact that for a period of five years ninety-five American roads with a mileage practically double that of all British railways have carried hundreds of millions of passengers without a fatality to one of them is so at variance with the popular impression regarding the dangers of American railway travel as to seem little short of marvelous.

"The impressive character of this showing will be better appreciated when it is understood that the immunity from fatalities in train accidents represents consecutive years counting back from 1909. No road has been admitted to the list where the immunity has been interrupted by a single accident. With this fact in mind the clean slate of the seventeen roads for six years challenges admiration, especially as the Bureau's reports in 1904 covered less than two-fifths of the operated mileage of the United States."

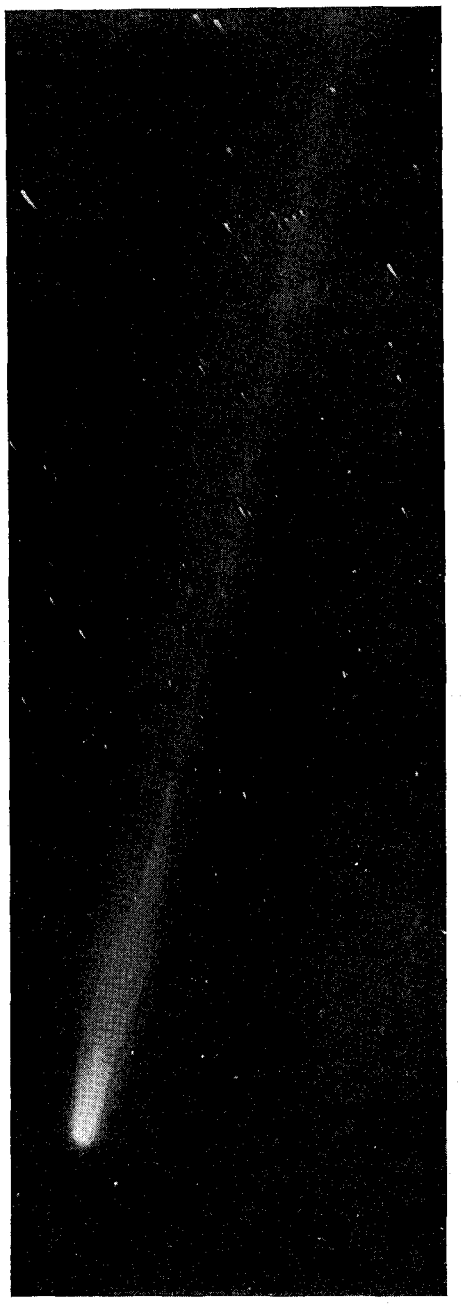
Says the New York *World*, commenting on these figures:

"This gain in safety was accomplished along with tremendous increases of track mileage and with a multiplication of risks through additions to train schedules. . . . . .

"These figured facts of safety on the rail are in gratifying disagreement with a popular idea. As explaining contrary impressions, we have to remember that, whereas most train wrecks get into the news, nothing is said of day-to-day trips without event. The Bureau statistics seem to demonstrate that railroad managers and employees are taking increased care and that the mission of the block-signal is being perfected."

The old theory that accidents were bound to occur, remarks the New York *Globe*, is being slowly beaten down, and in its place is prevailing the doctrine that "accidents can be made avoidable." *The Globe* reminds us, however, that the duty of the railroad companies does not end with the safeguarding of the passenger. Thus we read:

"The passenger mortality is being steadily reduced, but less satisfactory is the mortality among railway employees. It is still too much the habit of American railway employees to take a chance. It is still too much the practise of railway managers to permit and men to compel practises that necessarily mean slaughter. But the movement to force the recognition of compensation to employees or their families steadily gains in force, and when it is as expensive to kill or injure an employee as it is a passenger we shall not have as many railroad funerals and railway cripples. As a railroad accident means the destruction of railway property, enlightened railway managers are coming more and more to see that compensation is to their pecuniary advantage—that what they will save will more than offset the cost."



HALLEY'S COMET.

This photograph was taken by Dr. Edward Emerson Barnard, of Yerkes Observatory, on May 5, 1910.

THE COMET

SOME OF THE scientists' forecasts of what would happen on the night of May 18, when the earth was scheduled to plunge through a million miles of the comet's tail at a speed of 2,500 miles a minute, suggested to one paragrapher, on the morning after, the early predictions by campaign managers as to election majorities—they were, he remarks, so very precise and wrong. In the main, however, scientific opinion lent little support to sensational expectations, our astronomers telling us that the only probable phenomena would be an electrical display of an auroral nature, and a possible shower of meteors.

In many parts of the world, however, the popular imagination did not ask scientific sanction for its fears. In Haiti the natives fortified themselves for the event, weeks in advance, by a course of "anti-comet pills." In the West many discovered a new use for their cyclone cellars. In all the industrial centers of the United States where the poorer classes of foreigners are employed, the men refused to work on the 18th, believing that their last day alive should be spent with their families. And, after all, nothing happened. The comet has shifted from the eastern to the western sky, and many are even doubtful whether we ever passed through its tail at all. It is at least certain that the event did not take place on schedule time, the calculations having failed to allow for the tail's curvature. How the disappointment affected New York is thus described editorially in *The World*:

"The town had prepared itself for a new sensation. It was keyed up to a high pitch of expectancy at the prospect of being sprinkled with star-dust, and the possibility of being smothered by noxious gases or bombarded by meteorites lent a keener zest to the interest. . . . . .

"But the show did not come off, and New York went home Wednesday night feeling that it had been buncoed. . . . .

"Yet the comet. . . . has had the good effect of giving the man in the street an inkling of the immensity of the planetary system. Nor should its revival of 'syzygy' in an age of simplified spelling be overlooked."

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SHIPPERS BALKING AT RAILROAD RATES

THE IRREPRESSIBLE conflict between shippers and railroads over the general increase in railroad rates has apparently resolved itself into a question of comparative bookkeeping, with the newspaper columns as the public ledgers; for, while the railroad officials publish long statements to prove that with higher wages and materials the cost of living for railroads necessitates a larger income, great shippers, individually and in organization, protest in print that the railroads are rolling in wealth, and call upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to check their rapacity. Within the last two months practically every railroad in the country is said to have notified the Commission of its intention to increase its freight rates by amounts averaging 18 per cent. This increase, the railroads estimate, will cost the shippers (and the ultimate consumer) about $100,000,000 a year. According to an article in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the railway officials claim that the rearrangement of rates is an absolute necessity in consequence of changed economic conditions. In 1907 railway employees demanded and received an increase in wages equal to about 17 per cent. During the last few months wages have again been advanced from 6 to 12 per cent. It is figured that this increase will entail an additional expenditure of about $100,000,000 a year, which is approximately the total increase in freight charges. Further, the railway managers claim that, while they have been receiving about the same compensation for transportation that they did ten years ago, materials have increased in cost in that time from 20 to 116 per cent.

Yet at the great mass-meeting of shippers in Chicago last week resolutions were adopted containing statements that

"Analysis of the statistics filed by the railroads and compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, notwithstanding such increased cost of operation, indicates the net income per mile of road for 1907 has increased 345 per cent. over 1897."

And that the principal trunk lines

"show a substantial increase in net operating income for the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, over a corresponding period of 1909 and 1907."

The resolutions further demand arbitration of the rate controversy before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The case for the shippers is also argued by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* as follows:

"While operating-expenses have been heavier, the gross income of the railroads has, in almost every case, kept full pace with the increase in operating-cost.

"*The Tribune* has secured exact figures as to the net income per mile of road for railroads in the country during recent months. Compared with the two preceding years it shows a material increase:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
November	$291	$320	$399
December	227	295	288
	1908.	1909.	1910.
January	$180	$216	$242
February	163	211	240

"This item of railroad accounting is declared to be the true index of railroad conditions, and to show that present conditions do not justify any general increase in freight rates."

At the Chicago convention of shippers it was announced that Western shippers would probably seek by injunction to prevent the rates going into effect, as the Commerce Commission is not empowered to act until rates have actually been tested and found unwarranted.

Denouncing the action of the railroads in advancing rates without previous conference with shippers, the chairman, W. H. Burn, vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, said:

"What right have the roads to appeal to the sympathies of the people of this country, and make the public believe the roads have been generally abused? Ever since the convention two years ago, the railroads have systematically kept up an agitation to make the public believe that the man in the railroad business was getting the worst of it. It is largely due to the railroads that this agitation about high living has taken place. . . . Do you suppose the people of this country know how much the tax is that they are paying to the railroads? The business man may know something about it, and may have given it some consideration, but the transportation tax is greater than any other tax, and the people have less to say in reference to it than to anything else in which they deal."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AMONG other things, Björnstjerne Björnson died without leaving any clue to the pronunciation of his name.—*Topeka Capital.*

SOME ONE says a dollar will only go half as far as it once did. Perhaps, but what it lacks in staying qualities it makes up in speed.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ALFRED AUSTIN persistently lives up to his reputation as a poet.—*Boston Advertiser.*

"PRUNING the railroad bill." A prune is a plum that has been cured.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

OUR idea of an egotist is a man who thinks he is as good as Colonel Roosevelt says a man ought to be.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NUMEROUS people who lost sleep trying to see the comet are glad it will not return for seventy-five years.—*Washington Star.*

PARIS will inaugurate wireless communication with ships at sea. Pity to lose anything the Colonel says on the way home.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, according to the Iowa idea, was framed for the express purpose of deceiving the public, it can hardly be said to have been successful.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ISN'T it about time that a way was found to introduce some strong soap and add a few degrees of heat to the "immunity baths"?—*Boston Advertiser.*

IT is said that when the King of Siam comes to America he will bring forty of his wives with him. Perhaps his objective point is Reno.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

MR. ROOSEVELT has now seen a sham fight in France and a sham fight in Germany, but, entertaining as they were, he is diplomatic enough not to be quoted concerning their comparative merits.—*Springfield Republican.*

READY.
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Star.*

ILLINOIS is furnishing an illustration of the unpopular election of United States Senators.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

THE dark shadow of the returning Roosevelt has settled permanently upon the editorial countenance of the New York *Sun.*—*Columbia State.*

KING GEORGE isn't democratic. Reminds us of Pennsylvania.—*Chattanooga Times.*

WE'RE beginning to love President Taft for the Democrats he has made.—*The Oklahoman.*

IN other words, the shippers have increased the wages of railroad employees.—*The Oklahoman.*

WESTON is one man who has twice crossed the continent without occupying an upper berth.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

OUR former President will regard the campaign to save babies as an abject compromise.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

WHEN Geraldine Farrar sang at the Federal prison last week the occasion is said to have suggested the Stars and Stripes.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

ACCORDING to an exchange "the Republican party is standing with reluctant feet upon the border of the statute of limitations."—*Atlanta Georgian.*

EX-GOVERNOR ROLLINS of New Hampshire, the high-protection leader in his State, has said nothing about the tariff recently, but it is understood that he is doing a lot of thinking.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A PASSING circus parade forced a brief suspension of congressional work the other day, most of the lawmakers joining the crowds of spectators. Possibly they imagined that it was the Colonel returning home unexpectedly.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

GEORGE V. AND FRANCE

GEORGE V. had not been on the throne of Great Britain a week when an animated discussion of his relation to the "cordial understanding" between the Governments of London and Paris engaged the attention of some leading European dailies. What goes in world politics by the name of the "*entente cordiale*"—the new agreement in European diplomacy between French and British policies—is, so the *Hamburger Nachrichten* reminds us, the personal work of the late King of England. Other German dailies, and more especially the inspired ones, make much of this point. The one feature of the royal prerogative in England, which is just now of importance from a Berlin journalistic standpoint, is the sovereign's control over foreign relations. In this, says the Berlin *Tageblatt*, a somewhat liberal paper, the King of England is supreme. It was because of this supremacy that the late Edward VII. was able to form the plan of a cordial understanding between his own country and France. Why did he form this plan? We have the reply in the language of the Berlin daily:

"Nothing French was alien to the late King of Great Britain. He might be said to have thought in French, and we may be sure that if there was one land on earth that he loved next to his own it was France. He understood the French and they understood him. He liked them and they liked him. Bit by bit, from years of study of the French, the late King was led to form an idea that his own country and that of the French should act together in world politics.

"The idea seemed at the time and in the circumstances preposterous. But he knew the French, as we have said, and he knew his own people. He understood the arts by which the unity of policy could be reared upon the community of interest. There was a still stronger weapon in his hands. In foreign affairs the King in England is practically supreme. There is no way of thwarting his will in diplomacy. But for this circumstance the late sovereign could not have formed the practical alliance between his own country and the French which conditions world politics now. It is a remarkable tribute to the royal prerogative of the British sovereign that he could by means of it and in defiance of the policy of the greater portion of his subjects—for they felt no community of interest at first with the French—create the supreme factor in the world politics of the period. The cordial understanding is the work of the late King, and it is the work of no one else. Here, then, we see the real occasion for concern at the accession of a new sovereign in the British Islands. We all know that the King will be supreme, if he likes, in diplomacy. But we do not know that he shares the taste for everything French which was so conspicuous in his father. In truth, we have every reason to infer that he has no such desire to be 'Frenchified' which characterized every phase of his father's career. If the King of England of to-day be so conservative and so old-fashioned as we are bidden to believe, it is possible that his Toryism will include a disposition to retire from the cordial understanding. In any case that understanding depends upon his will and pleasure. He can undo it. He can thwart it and twist it. He can make it impossible. Such, then, is the lesson of the change of sovereigns in the British Islands."

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GEORGE V. AND HIS MOST LOYAL SUBJECT.

Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, with the infant Prince George.

The French press, so far as they give an opinion, agree that George V. is to be their ally as well as their friend. That conviction is shared not only by the officially inspired dailies like the *Temps*, but even by the *Humanité* of Socialist proclivities, and the *Gaulois*, of clerical and monarchical leanings. As the *Débats* says:

"No one can doubt the continuance of those cordial relations between London and Paris which have been one of the guaranties of peace for so long. Between the new King and the departed sovereign there can be little difference of opinion on this head. The example set by such Powers as Great Britain and France in composing all differences by means of an understanding, adhered to not only in the letter but in the spirit, will continue as vital henceforth as it was when the former King reigned."

PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE V. AT TEMPLE BAR.

The King or his heralds have no right to enter the old City of London without permission of the Lord Mayor. Here we see the heralds proclaiming the new sovereign at the city limits. Then they were permitted to enter and proclaim him within the city.

Utterances of this sort are interpreted in the Continental European dailies to mean that the diplomatists of France expect that the "cordial understanding"

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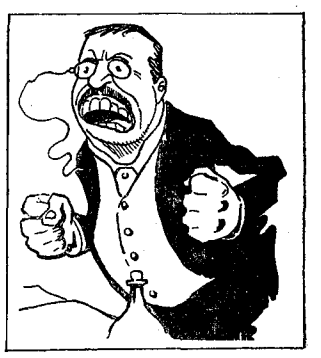
will lose nothing through the accession of the new sovereign. That is likewise the expectation of the London *Times*, the London *Post*, and of such other responsible London dailies as refer to the theme. Nevertheless, it seems evident to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), without official inspiration, that too much is taken for granted in these preliminaries to the real discussion that must come. "The world politics of the new reign will not be disclosed for some little time. For the present there can be only indications. One of those indications seems to be that the new King does not mean to be a figurehead. He will dictate the fate of the cordial understanding." This, to the London *Times*, is an altogether too exaggerated way of stating the relation of the King of England to foreign policy. It is, furthermore, a libel on the dead monarch. "To ascribe to his personal initiative and management either the general course of our foreign policy during his reign or even a decisive voice in determining it, would be to charge him with a departure from his rightful position as a constitutional King. For such a charge there could, of course, be no possible foundation." He did, indeed, says the British organ, "assent" to the cordial understanding and help it along. That was all.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONDON PRESS ON MR. ROOSEVELT

NEVER DID Theodore Roosevelt stand so high in the estimation of the Britons as upon the day just before King Edward's funeral when he exchanged cards with the whole diplomatic corps in the capital of George V. No one who has studied the English dailies and weeklies for any length of time need be told that with an exception here and there they have held him up as a model for mankind. Within the past few weeks this admiration has been accentuated. Theodore Roosevelt, avers the London *Spectator*, has not disappointed the expectations of Europe. He has, it declares, dazzled the French, won the Germans, and inspired enthusiasm in the whole Scandinavian peninsula. One or two papers, especially the London *Saturday Review*, always disposed to be sarcastic at Mr. Roosevelt's expense, have pointed out that nothing but platitude ever escapes the lips of the illustrious speaker. This is denied in the London *Standard*. It is true, we are told by this daily, that Mr. Roosevelt does emphasize established moral truths. But he does it in a way of his own, a way calculated to bring home to all the importance of these truths. Perhaps, concedes the London *Times*, Mr. Roosevelt, in his attitude to things in general, is "too hard upon the men of cloistered life, who are not without their own beneficent influence upon the world." The London *Outlook* feels, however, the force of Mr. Roosevelt's emphasis upon the outdoor attitude, the active life, the need to fight for one's ideals as well as to suffer for them. Says the London *Post*:

"But it is his personality rather than his career which appeals to the imagination of most people. With amazing vitality, with great tenacity of purpose, directness of mind, and a keen practical bent, he combines high ideals and a sincere devotion to straight dealing. If he is not noted for originality and subtlety of thought, he is for that reason always easily understood by the ordinary man, and he is never afraid to give frank expression to his ideas and hopes. The course of events in the United States to-day shows what a powerful effect his preaching has had on his own countrymen. What his influence on the more critical audiences of the Old World may be, remains to be seen. His speech in Christiania before the Nobel Prize Committee was, naturally, concerned with the subject of peace between nations. The greater part was devoted to considering practical methods for lessening the chances of war. But the address will hardly be regarded as satisfactory by many of those who regard armed conflicts between countries as the worst of all evils. Mr. Roosevelt has no sympathy with mere sentimentalism. Peace, in his view, is not necessarily good, but only if it is consistent with righteousness and justice as between man and man. He is full of contempt for those who would passively suffer wrong-doing, and he insists that if a nation is to survive it must cultivate the stern and virile virtues. Mr. Roosevelt's career shows that he has endeavored to apply these principles in action. He strove earnestly and successfully to bring to an end the carnage and suffering of the Manchurian struggle, but he has always impress on his countrymen the need of being prepared to defend their rights against attack. He believes, however, that much can be done to lessen the chances of war in the civilized world. Whether his suggestions will have any practical effect remains to be seen. Many influences and tendencies are certainly working to render armed conflicts between nations less frequent as time goes on, but the difficulties in the way of forcing a more rapid advance by direct action are still numerous and formidable. Optimists believe that a sure method for making wars to cease is to make the practise of arbitration universal. Individuals always submit their differences to courts of law; why can not nations agree to do the same? All that is necessary is that a proper tribunal should be established, and that nations should cultivate a spirit of good-will. Mr. Roosevelt does not believe the remedy to be quite so simple and easy as this, but he is confident that a great advance can be made."

London organs have quite satisfied themselves that Theodore Roosevelt is marked out by destiny for another term in the White House. They do not make the prediction in positive terms but, like the London *Post*, they refer to the significance of the possibility that he is to succeed Taft. In the words of the London *News*:



"What more natural than that Mr. Roosevelt should once more loom on the horizon as a political portent of the first magnitude? Opinions outside America may be divided as to Mr. Roosevelt's merits, but there can be no doubt of his popularity in his own country, where the critical faculty is not so delicate as to be shocked by a voracious appetite for platitudes—the nation that likes them probably needs them. Mr. Roosevelt quite possibly is the man who can save the Republican party from defeat. His worst handicap is the fact that he has already been President for two terms. In the history of the Republic no man has held that office for more than two terms; it is late in the day to make a precedent. Whether the man who could, perhaps, avert a Republican disaster is also the man to carry out a program of social reform is another question. Mr. Roosevelt's energy is boundless, but his constructive statesmanship remains a

THE ROOSEVELT SPEECH IN BERLIN.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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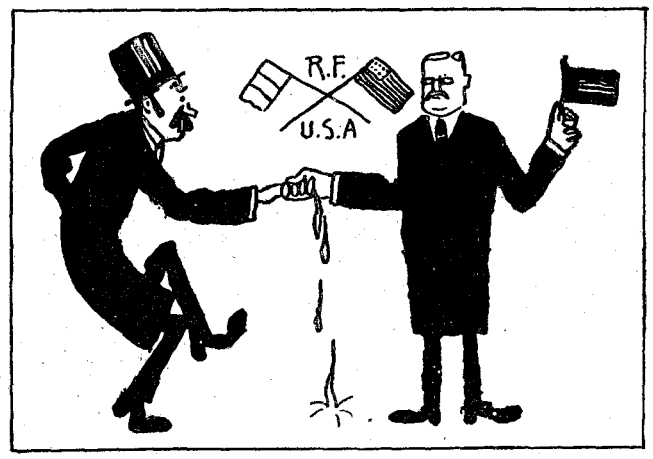

HOW HE IMPRESSED BRIAND.

T. R.—"Let me wring your hand, my dear Briand, blood is thicker than water!" —*Rire* (Paris).

matter of dispute. Nevertheless, whatever be the issue of the next elections, and whoever be the combatants, so much is certain—that a new era has opened in American politics, and that that which was ushered in by the Civil War is closing."

Because of his "robust sense and downrightness," Mr. Roosevelt appeals especially to the London *Chronicle*. This radical paper wonders what is to come of this grand tour of Europe by the first American of the period. Peace? That is doubtful:

"But Mr. Roosevelt made no attempt to disguise himself in the lamb's skin of a peace-at-any-price man. Rather was it the Rough Rider who appeared in his denunciations of peace purchased at the price of honor and righteousness, or preached 'as a mask for cowardice and sloth,' and of 'a warped and twisted sentimentalism.' Having thus let off steam, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to business. He pleaded for an extension of treaties of arbitration. Here the British Government, as proved by its deeds, is in full accord with Mr. Roosevelt. He suggested next that, in completing the International Court of Arbitral Justice, the Powers might take hints from the constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States. He urged, thirdly, that 'something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement.' Here, again, the British Government has done everything in its power to further the cause. Mr. Roosevelt sees that international agreement is the root of the matter. 'No one Power,' he says, 'could or should act by itself.' The British Liberal Government up to a point did act by itself. So long as there remained the least hope of obtaining an agreement, either general or particular, we restricted our naval program—not, indeed, to a point which imperiled the national security, but far enough to give the Opposition a handle which they have used for all, and a great deal more than, it was worth. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's are noble ideals, and he propounds them 'as a practical man.' We may hope that his words, now or in the future, may not be without effect in the sphere of international deeds."

It is as the past master of platitude that the London *Saturday Review* hails Theodore Roosevelt. That, it says, explains some of the success he has achieved in his tour of Europe. The British dearly love a platitude, it adds, and hence they admire Mr. Roosevelt. So, too, with the French:

"Did the Sorbonne applaud Mr. Roosevelt on the merits of what he said? The French love generalization, and where is the difference at bottom between generalization and platitude? The finest maxims of the best philosophers and thinkers of France are brilliant platitudes, and France has lived all her life generalizing now this way, now that—logical republicanism in 1789 succeeding the logical absolutism of the Grand Monarque. There is a reason more fundamental than accidental reasons of state why the Sorbonne applauded so well. Nor has Mr. Roosevelt been merely applauded. Some months ago he was made a member of the French Institute."

THE AMERICAN HERO—"In the name of America I invite you to disarm!"
SOVEREIGNS—"Good idea. Why don't you do it?"
—*Pasquino* (Turin.)

Only one London paper, apparently, has found it possible to publish an indictment of Theodore Roosevelt—the Socialist *New Age*, organ of the "intellectuals" and an important weekly owing to the prominence of the men who contribute to it. The writer of the denunciation of Theodore Roosevelt is that Prof. George D. Herron who is connected in the public mind with the "affinity" ideal of marital relations. We quote his words, or rather two paragraphs from a two-page indictment:

"Theodore Roosevelt leads a recession in the life of the world. He betokens the enfeeblement of mankind, its lack of a living faith. He is the ominous star of the New Dark Ages, wherein the faithless soul of man will seek forgetfulness and excitement in military murder and political bestiality. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt has imposed upon the world an impression of strength; but he is essentially a weakling, an anthropological problem, a case for the pathologist. His psychology is that of the savage at one time, and of the hysteric at another. Intellectually, he is an atavism, the recrudescence of an antique type; he belongs with the rulers of the Roman degeneracy, or with the lesser Oriental despots.

"And Mr. Roosevelt is the last man whose name should be spoken of in connection with democracy. He does not believe in democracy at all; nor in freedom at all. He is no more of a democrat than Genghis Khan or Louis XI. He likes liberty less than Cromwell did; and Cromwell liked liberty less, by far, than did Charles I. Only these are big names to put beside the name of a man so morally small, so ignorant of essential excellence, so ruthlessly inconsiderate of his fellows."

ROOSEVELT'S WONDERFUL SPEECH.

"Educated men know more than ignorant men . . . peace is not so bloody as war . . . the rich are not the poor . . . race suicide is one cause of depopulation," . . . etc. —*Rire* (Paris).

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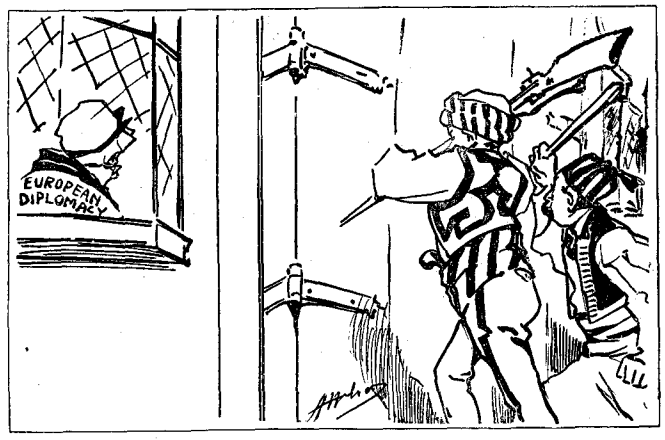
THE SULTAN OF TURKEY ON HIS WAY TO PRAYER.

He needs it now if ever he did, think the European observers, for a defeat of his forces in Albania "will be the signal for reactionaries of all shades to unite their forces in a fresh attempt to overthrow the Young Turks."

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE SULTAN

THE MAIN POINT of general interest in the rebellion of Albania against the authority of the Sultan, as the newspapers of Europe make it out, is the question of the effect it will have upon the internal relations of the Turkish Empire. Altho a considerable success was reported a fortnight ago by the Ottoman commander against the revolutionists, the Turkish Government still, says the London *Standard*, has a very serious task before it. "All Northern Albania has been in insurrection and the Ottoman general is embarked upon the conquest of a most formidable tract of mountain country." It would seem that some 40,000 Albanians were in arms. The authorities in Constantinople announce that they are "firmly resolved to maintain their authority," and in order to "pacify the disturbed districts and make possible the practical introduction of constitutional reforms," the movements of troops will be continued throughout the summer. The Turks have before them, says the London *Times*, a task that will test their statesmanship to the full:



ALBANIAN REBELS AT THE SUBLIME PORTE.

What's the use of hammering at the door when the old lady in charge is deaf? —*Fischietto* (Turin).

"The restoration, not merely of relative tranquillity, but of relative contentment among this non-Turkish population would be an important achievement in itself, but it would be more important still, as affording the world an indisputable proof of the ability of the new rulers of Turkey to draw together those many races within the Empire who are not of Ottoman descent. That really is the great constructive work which Young Turkey has to accomplish, if it is to lay the foundations of a stable and a prosperous Turkish State. Albanians, Greeks and Bulgarians, Armenians and Arabs, must be knit into the new fabric, if that fabric is to resist with success the manifold strains and shocks to which it will assuredly be exposed. It is not enough to keep them mechanically united to it by force or by the threat of force. They must be brought to feel that they are a living part of a living organism, and that within it reasonable play is given to their special ambitions and desires. Judgment, patience, tact, and time will all be needed for their political education upon these lines. The Albanians are not in all respects the most promising of pupils for the teachers of national unity, but that renders the experiment in their case the more interesting and the more instructive. If the Young Turks can induce this race of wild mountaineers to acquiesce in the new system, and still more if they can enlist them in its defense, they will have done their country an even greater service than Pitt did Great Britain, when, by a stroke of genius, he enlisted the Highlanders under its flag.

"The Grand Vizier recently assured the Albanian deputies in the Turkish Chamber that they had nothing to fear from the dispatch of a large force to the province of Kossovo. The troops already concentrated in the district are now apparently to be reenforced by reserves from Salonica and Smyrna. This display of force may be prudent in the circumstances, but nothing in our belief could be more injudicious than an attempt to reduce the Albanians by measures of repression alone."

Nothing could be more pessimistic than the general tone of the press of continental Europe outside of France in commenting upon this crisis in the Turkish Empire. Vienna dailies argue that the fate of the Sultan's realm is "hanging in the balance," to quote the phrase of the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*. "It is much to be feared," it adds, "that the catastrophe in Albania will be the signal for reactionaries of all shades to unite their forces in a fresh attempt to overthrow the Young Turks. The effect upon the Balkan States may also be fatal. All the recent manifestations of the great Powers presupposed a powerful Turkey as the indispensable condition of the maintenance of the Balkan *status quo*. The fighting in Albania is a reminder that a feeble Turkey is a hotbed of complications and cares." There can be no doubt that the Turkish Army has already proved inadequate to the military situation, declares the Salonica *Rumili*, which is in close touch with the local problems involved, and which openly derides the Turkish accounts of victory over the rebels. The effect of the insurrection, it says, will be to prove to Europe that the new Turkey can not maintain order. The German dailies are in some cases indignant at hints in Paris sheets to the effect that Berlin countenanced the Albanian rebels. This "rumor-mongering," as the Berlin *Post*, semiofficial, styles it, is part of a journalistic plot to have it appear that Germany is false to the European general policy of encouraging the New Turks, and it declares that "there never was a basis for such slanders."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE WRIGHT PATENTS

THE ACTION of the famous Wright brothers in securing patents on some of the most fundamental features of their aeroplane, and their quickness to dispute in the courts theright of others to use, or even to experiment with, these devices, has aroused some hostile criticism. The Wrights have never concealed their desire to make money out of their inventions; and, indeed, why one should not reap a golden reward for inventing a flying-machine as well as for compounding a tooth-powder or devising a trousers-hanger, it is hard to see. It has even been denied of late that any of the Wrights' inventions are really patentable. Just what it is that they have patented is described in *Country Life in America* (New York, June) by Augustus Post, who shows that the claims covered and the principles involved in operating the Wrights' machine are very interesting. He says:

"You are probably all familiar with the construction of the machine and you know how it is operated; the principles are also easily understood.

"The litigation over the Wright brothers' patent promises to be as far-reaching and involved as the legal difficulties which beset the inventors and makers of the Bell telephone. In straightening out their patent rights years of effort and fortunes in money were spent. There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to the claims set forth in the Wright brothers' patents, but the principal claim is based upon a combination of the balancing-mechanism with the steering-rudder, which is necessary in their machine to preserve its equilibrium, and without which it would be impractical.

"It has been decided that warping-wings, or supporting-surfaces of an aeroplane, which may be distorted from their normal shape in such a manner as to become more curved and present a greater angle of incidence to the air to obtain a greater lifting effect, are not new in the art; nor is the vertical rudder, when it is used ordinarily for steering (as it is on boats and airships), a device which could in itself be patented. The combination, however, which requires the simultaneous use of both of these mechanical devices is the principle of action which is one of the most important claims of the patent.

"For many years the Wright brothers had endeavored to solve the great question of equilibrium, which is the one point in which flying-machines differ from all other vehicles used for transportation. Riding a bicycle comes nearest to aviation by virtue of the fact that a bicycle must be balanced, but it requires this function to be accomplished in only one plane of motion. Perhaps if one should ride a machine with only one wheel, a better idea of what must be done in balancing an aeroplane would be gained.

"The Wright aeroplane has small planes placed far out in front, which are used to prevent pitching forward and to raise the front of the machine when it is desired to rise. This was a most natural step to take in building a flying-machine, and it was just like adding the small wheel in the rear of the large wheel, as was done in the case of the old high-wheeled bicycle, or, rather, this was putting the small wheel in front like the 'Star' machine, which many will remember was guaranteed to prevent the rider from taking a header, the horror of all bicycle-riders. Later the two wheels were made the same size, and the type called the 'safety' bicycle was created. It would seem most natural to do the same thing in the construction of an aeroplane and make the front planes and the main planes the same size and divide the load between them, as Professor Langley did."

The next great step taken by the Wright brothers, Mr. Post goes on to say, was their perfection of the method of lateral balancing. They tried this out in their early gliding-machines at Kitty Hawk on the coast of North Carolina. In these gliders the operator lay at full length on the lower main plane, in a cradle which could be shifted from side to side; and by wires extending from this cradle to the rear corners of the wing surfaces, these corners could be drawn down to make the surface more curved and hence lift more on one side. To quote further:

"This seemed all that was necessary to be done to balance the machine, but when it was tried out practically a curious result was found to occur which was not thought of previously. When the wing on one side became lower than the wing on the opposite side, and the machine was in danger of tipping over, the Wrights, by operating their warping-device, made the wing on the lowest side more curved. This gave it a greater lifting-power—but the greater curved surface presented more resistance to the wind by virtue of its larger angle of incidence, while the very opposite effect was produced by the other wing surface. This greater resistance on one side than the other had the tendency to turn the machine around the lowest wing as a pivot; as this side gradually lost headway, its lifting-power rapidly decreased, and instead of lifting that side of the machine it caused the whole machine to slide down sideways and lose its balance. The Wright brothers said that they had nearly given up the whole question several times and it seemed as if equilibrium would never be fully attained; but by combining the action of the steering-rudder with the device for balancing, the question was solved as far as this machine was concerned. For it was only necessary to steer in the opposite direction to counteract the turning tendency caused by the greater resistance of the warped wing, and thus cause the warped wing on the lowest side to keep moving through the air at its same relative speed and exert the increased lifting-effect required.

"This combined action of the balancing-device with the steering-rudder is the bone of contention and the point of infringement claimed of all machines which balance by using the warping-wings or 'ailerons,' which is the name applied to small additions hinged to the outer rear portion of the main wing surfaces, and which are used to cause the same result."

IS THE "ORIGINAL" PANAMA CANAL COMPLETE?

STATEMENTS to the effect that the original Panama Canal, asplanned by the French, has now been dug, and that only the American enlargementr emains to be excavated, are rife in the daily papers. This way of putting the present status of the great ditch, which originates with no less an authority than *The Canal Record* (April 6), is regarded as unfortunate by many engineers. *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, May) asserts that it is "untrue in the sense which will certainly be conveyed to the average reader," and goes on to say:

"The yardage excavated may indeed equal that required by the plans for the 'original canal'; but it does not come from within the lines or limits of those plans, and its removal does not accomplish the excavation of a waterway corresponding in position or dimensions to that original canal. There is not, of course, even a distant approach to the completion of any sort of a canal through which vessels can pass. In the public imagination, however, this head-line (which is being immediately seized and displayed broadcast by the daily press) will inevitably create a very positive impression that there is now, substantially complete, a waterway which should be as serviceable as the one planned by the minority of the International Board of Engineers, and later adopted by Congress, and that all the time which will elapse from now until the canal is actually opened is required for the enlargement due to the 'changes in plan made subsequently by order of the President.'

"This enlargement is nevertheless enormous. In the notes already quoted, it is explained that by Presidential order the total excavation was raised from less than 104,000,000 to nearly 175,000,000 cubic yards. This is an increase of about 70 per cent. in excavation alone; and when the locks, dams, and auxiliary features are considered the increase is much greater yet. It is extraordinary, indeed, that, while the original plans could be adopted only after years of investigation, study, and deliberation, departures from these plans multiplying the cost to the country should be made autocratically by Presidential order. Under no Administration except that which ended March 4, 1909, is it likely that such legislation under the guise of administration would have been undertaken."

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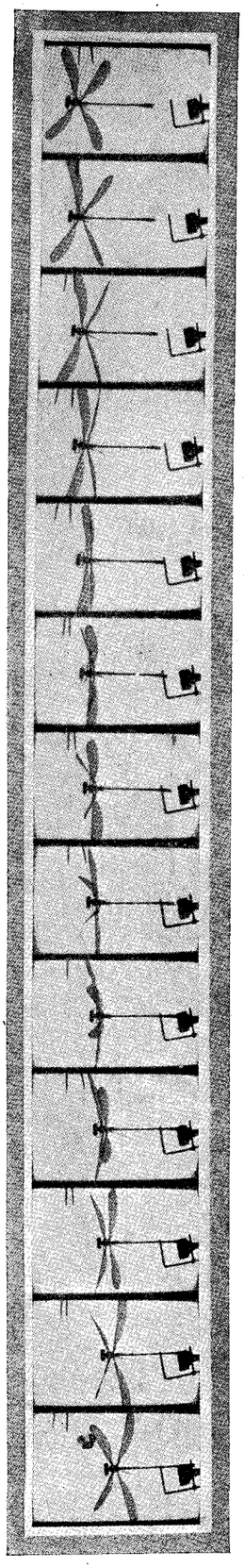


THE FLIGHT OF A DRAGON-FLY.

ULTRA-RAPID CINEMATOGRAPHY

APPARATUS for taking moving pictures at a much higher speed than is possible with the usual devices have recently been invented. These are used to record and display such rapid motion as that of a flying insect's wings. One of the most recent machines of this kind is described in an illustrated article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, April 30) by Dr. George Vitoux. Says this writer:

"To study such quick movements, of course, the cinematographic apparatus commonly utilized are quite insufficient. These instruments are unable to record, in this short time, a number of images sufficiently great to enable the observed movement to be reconstituted. The reason is quite simple. In the cinematographs of current models, to take each of the images, the strip of film stops and does not go on moving until the lens has been hidden by the shutter.

"But these successive stoppings and startings can not be multiplied beyond a certain limit, which is soon reached. . . . In the common system, the necessity of interrupting the course of the film arises from the fact that, despite their apparent instantaneousness, the exposures are of very appreciable duration. . . . If the film should move without stopping, the images would not be clear. But if the exposure is made short enough, the displacement of the film during the exposure will be practically negligible. . . . . .

"How in so short a time shall we obtain a sufficient illumination of the object to make the image brilliant enough to impress the sensitive emulsion? The problem is easily solved, thanks to the electric spark, which unites just the two qualities that are most essential, namely, instantaneousness and photogenic power.

"These qualities have been the object of experiment for several years by various experimenters. . . . The device recently invented by Mr. L. Bull, sub-director of the Marey Institute, enables us to obtain more than two thousand stereoscopic images per second, regularly spaced on a film with perfect clearness."

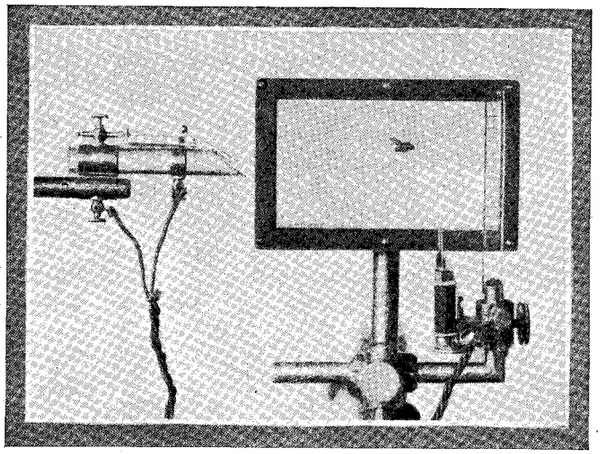
The device is shown in the accompanying pictures. Bull has utilized it specially to study the flight of rapid-winged insects, so arranging it that they are allowed perfect liberty of movement. Dr. Vitoux thus describes how this is effected:

"For the success of the trials, it is, of course, indispensable that the insect's flight should be so directed as to traverse the photographic field. To this end the device is placed near a window, so that the insects, being attracted by the light, with rare exceptions, always fly in the same direction. A difficulty more serious to resolve depends on the fact that it is indispensable to release the shutter at the precise moment when the creature traverses the photographic field. . . . One system, which succeeds well with ordinary flies, consists in keeping the insect captive by holding one foot in an electro-magnetic clamp intercalated in the circuit that controls the shutter. . . . For hymenoptera and other insects that hesitate before taking flight and that therefore start after the shutter has worked, with the arrangement just described, Mr. Bull has recourse to another method, requiring the insect itself to close the shutter-circuit at the exact moment of its start. For this, the insect is introduced into a glass tube, cut at an angle at one of its ends, which is directed toward the light. This end is partly closed by a little door of very light mica, kept shut by a delicate spring which completes the shutter-circuit.

"After introducing the insect into the tube through the free end, the operator waits to close the shutter-circuit until the insect raises the mica door and thus prevents the passage of the current. When the insect flies away, the mica door falls, continuity is reestablished and the shutter works as desired.

"With beetles, which are still more sluggish fliers, Mr. Bull utilizes a similar arrangement in which the mica door is replaced by a trap-door of very thin aluminum, balanced by a counterweight . . . which yields under the insect's weight.

"These devices, so varied, so delicate, and so ingenious, reduce the chances of failure to a minimum. . . . Mr. Bull's apparatus . . . will take as many as 2,000 photographs per second."



PHOTOGRAPHING A FLYING BUMBLE-BEE.
By a clever device the bee takes his own picture.

In showing the pictures, Dr. Vitoux goes on to say, they are not passed before the eye as quickly as they are taken, so that the motions of the insect's wings appear slower and may be observed or studied.

WIRELESS MYSTERIES—While science is engaged in solving mysteries, it is at the same time creating new ones even more puzzling. Wireless telegraphy fills the impalpable ether with news and gossip and makes witchcraft seem commonplace, yet it presents some singular features that are obscure even to the experts. For instance, it is discovered that a wireless station works better by night than by day. Why? Nobody knows. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"Mr. Marconi at first attributed it to some influence exerted by the sun's light on the antenna itself. He now believes rather that the upper air, which we know is always very rich in ions produced by the ultraviolet solar rays, absorbs during the day the energy emitted by the station.

"The effect would seem to be rather complex; it depends on the wave-length of the Hertzian radiations used; it decreases when this wave-length increases. By using radiations of great wave-length (five miles), Mr. Marconi has even been able to show that the energy received during the day may exceed that

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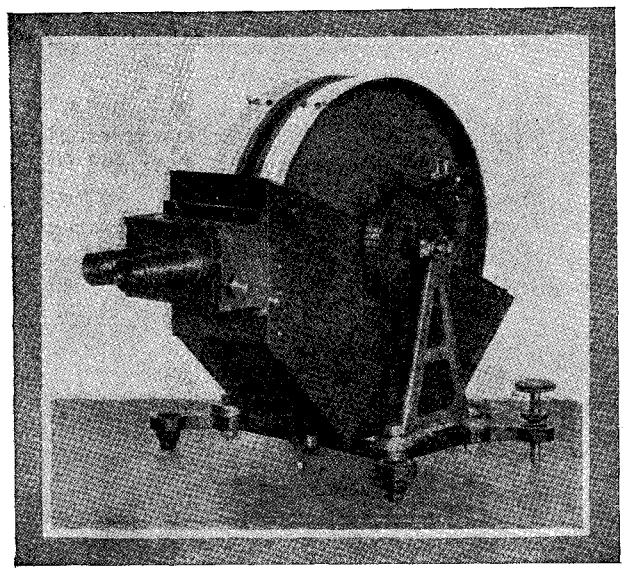


THE ULTRA-RAPID CINEMATOGRAPH,

Which makes "more than 2,000 stereoscopic images per second, regularly spaced on a film with perfect clearness."

received by night—just the opposite of what usually occurs. Here we may possibly have a solution that will enable us to lengthen the radius of action of a station independently of what may be gained by increasing the power of the electric plant that serves to produce the energy. Unfortunately it is not easy to produce these waves of great length.

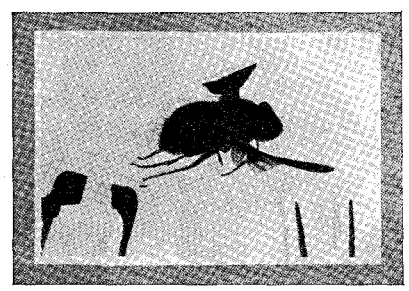
"At other moments, at sunrise and sunset, the waves of small length are preferable, and the region of the earth's atmosphere between light and darkness is the seat of phenomena —doubtless electric—which interfere greatly with communications made across this zone.

"No satisfactory explanation of these singular facts is yet forthcoming."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF COLD ON PLANTS AND PEOPLE

SOME VERY curious effects of cold on plants are described by a writer in *The Lancet* (London), *apropos* of our cold spring, which it appears has been noticeable in England, as well as in this country. It seems that the chilling of various plants may produce sugar, mustard-oil, wintergreen-oil, or prussic acid. If this is true of plants, it may be, the writer suggests, that variations of temperature or moisture may have their effect on the human organism, and modify our health and dispositions. We read:

"The present snap of cold weather in regard to its effect upon the life-processes of the plant recall the results of some interesting experiments in which plants were submitted to artificial cold and to the action of certain volatile fluids. It is well known that the potato develops a sweet flavor after it has been exposed to frost, and there seems to be little doubt that this is due to the formation and accumulation of sugar by the enzym [digestive ferment]. Under favorable conditions of temperature there is no accumulation of sugar, because the oxidation or respiratory process proceeds unhindered and sugar disappears. Cold does not stop the enzym working, but it arrests the respiratory process, which thus fails to destroy the sugar, and so it accumulates in the tuber and gives it the well-known sweet taste of a frost-bitten potato. Further observations have shown that cold precipitates an interaction between such glucosides as are present in the leaves of certain plants. When, for example, the leaves of crucifers are strongly chilled or exposed to the vapor of chloroform they soon give evidence of mustard-oil being present. Similarly, the leaves of *gaultheria* produce methyl salicylate, the constituent of wintergreen-oil. Then in the case of those plants which produce hydrocyanic acid, the so-called cyanogenetic plants, the leaves on chilling evolve prussic acid. For some reason not yet clear, it would appear, therefore, that the chloroformization or etherization, or chilling of plant leaves, sets up an interaction between what glucosides and ferments are present, resulting in a premature formation of products which would be steadily and continuously evolved under normal conditions of temperature. It is hardly surprizing, in view of these results, that when the even tenor of the spring or summer season is disturbed by the intrusion of a period of very cold and severe weather, a profound influence one way or another is brought to bear upon vegetable life. It is difficult to conclude that unseasonable weather is without similar disturbances on the human mechanism. Apart from temperature, the question of moisture alone has a greater bearing upon the well-being of individuals than hitherto has been conceded to it, when we consider the important part which moisture plays in the great vital processes. The study of moisture in air as a factor in health is still in its infancy."



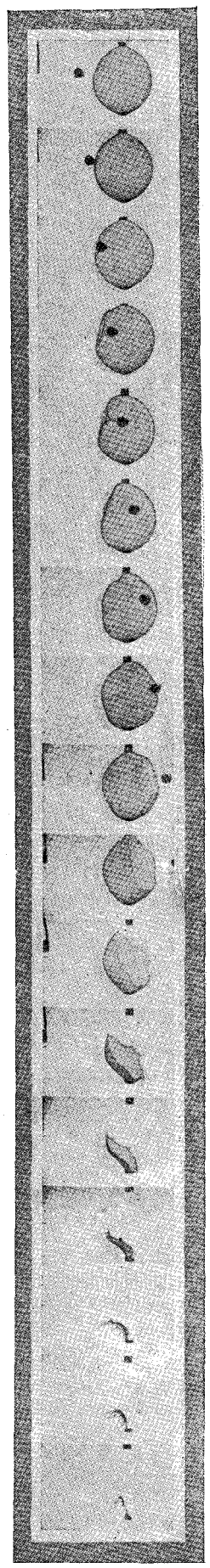
PHOTOGRAPHING A FLY.

The insect is held by one foot.

It is a question, the writer concludes, whether the great fluctuations in humidity to which the English are exposed are not more directly responsible for unsteady health than are variations of temperature such as are more common in this country.

TEA PILLS—With an alcohol lamp, and some water or melted snow, the traveler can have as delicious a beverage as in his own home, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, May), which adds that the beverage is made from "tea tabloids."

"They consist of comprest tea, and were invented by a merchant in the country where, next to the great East where the plant grows, tea is the most universally consumed—England. The pills or tabloids are as big around as the end of one's little finger, and one will make a full cup. They are composed of real tea, comprest by an enormous force into pills. Each tabloid is as hard as a stone until the water touches it, when it dissolves to a powder and gives forth a delicious aroma. The pills are put up in tin boxes, and they are so small that you can carry enough for a hundred cups in your pocket. A little box of sweetening goes with them, composed of saxin —the latest form of saccharine—a material which is 600 times sweeter than sugar."



FIRING A BULLET THROUGH A SOAP-BUBBLE.

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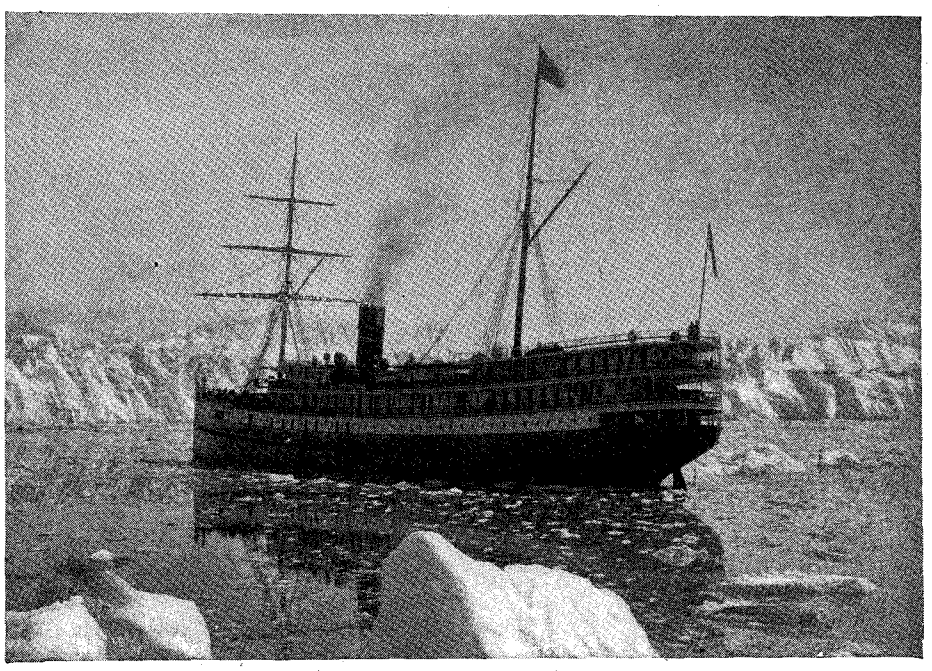
UNLOCKING A GLACIER

THE GREAT Muir glacier in Alaska may once more be visited by travelers, after remaining practically inaccessible for a decade, we are told by the Vancouver *Providence*, as quoted in *The Presbyterian* (April 20). During this time it has been shut in by bergs. We read:

"In 1899, a subterranean earthquake took place at Yakatat, and ever since the approach to the glacier has been so choked with ice that boats have turned away with their passengers disappointed. Now, through some peculiar drifting of the ice, steamboats can enter the channel, and, after cautiously pushing their way, get a glimpse of the left face.



"THE CROWNING GLORY OF ALASKA'S STUPENDOUS SCENERY."

Muir Glacier, with its 350 square miles of ice, is now visible again after being hid from sight for a decade.

"In the years away from the sight of man this glacier has shown remarkable changes. When Prof. John Muir, after whom it was named, visited it, it had a solid face two miles long, about two hundred and fifty feet above the water-line. It was a live glacier, and great masses of ice toppled into the sea with reverberations like thunder. Water would splash fifty feet high and the sight was fearsome and fascinating.

"To-day the glacier assumes a different aspect. Erosion has worked out a new bay, which will soon be charted, and the glacier itself seems to have two parts, the live part, from which icebergs break and fall with a tremendous noise, and a dead arm, or one with land forming between it and the sea. This change is due to a hill which projected through the top of the ice when Professor Muir was there. Now that hilltop is a large mountain, dividing the ice-fields. The ice has also receded.

"This is without doubt the most remarkable known glacier on this continent, tho Alaska has other wonderful glaciers which occupy clefts high up in the mountains, and some of which have an elevation of 6,000 feet. Among these are the Taku, Davidson, Windom, and Le Conte. But Muir glacier has 354 square miles of ice, and presents such an imposing sight that it is considered the crowning glory of Alaska's stupendous scenery—the sight of a lifetime. No one knows how it happens that Glacier Bay can be entered now where it could not before, but it is thought that favorable winds and mild weather caused the ice to drift away.

"An interesting fact about Alaskan glaciers is that some are 'dead' and others are 'alive.' Davidson glacier, which is really a tongue of the Muir glacier, has been ascended by travelers for a number of years. Looking at it from the boat it presents a kaleidoscopic appearance as the sun shines upon it, and the surface seems scratched with tiny pin lines. These are in reality deep crevices, which must be approached cautiously, for they are lurking pitfalls for the unwary."

INQUIRING THE OCEAN'S AGE

"The Ocean old—
Centuries old,"

sang our American poet Longfellow. He was certainly very conservative in his estimate. To a geologist it would seem as absurd to state the ocean's age in centuries as to say that Methuselah was "minutes old." A recent method of estimating it is based on a consideration of the ocean's saltness. According to geologists the salt in the ocean is the accumulation of what has been dissolved out of the earth by the rains of long ages, and washed down into the sea. The water evaporates and is again and again condensed to fall as rain; but the salt stays in the ocean basin. According to this view the sea has been and is still growing salter and salter. If we can find out how salt it is, and how much salter it is getting annually, we shall be able to tell how long it has taken for its saltness to accumulate; in other words, its age. This is the celebrated method of estimating the age of the ocean devised by Mr. J. Joly. In technical language, it consists substantially in dividing the sodium content of the sea-water by the yearly contribution from the land, which is ascertained by analyzing river waters and gaging the streams. Says George F. Becker, in a criticism of this method, published in *Science* (New York, April 1):

"It is assumed on uniformitarian principles that what variation there has been in the annual salt tribute is undiscoverable. In a long-forgotten memoir Edmund Halley made a very similar suggestion and anticipated Lyell in propounding a strictly uniformitarian doctrine of the accumulation of salt.

"Oceanic sodium is at least chiefly derived from lime-soda feldspars, which as essential constituents are practically confined to Archean and later igneous rocks. The original surface of the earth must have consisted of such rocks to the exclusion of all others, while at the present day the greater part of the land area is covered with sedimentaries. Now the rate of decomposition of rocks is chiefly dependent on exposure. Even in areas of ancient feldspathic massives decomposition does not seem to penetrate to great depths. . . . A layer of decomposition products 100 feet thick seems to arrest decay. . . . In short, buried massives decompose at a rate which is scarcely sensible.

"It is quite conceivable that in the far distant future all the massive rocks might be thoroughly decomposed down to sea-level or a trifle below. The continents would then be exclusively detrital. Under such conditions there could be no further important additions to the sodium content of the ocean. . . . .

"Thus, in the distant past, there must have been a time when a far greater mass of massive rock was decomposed each year than now decays in the same period; and a limit to this process can also be foreseen. The total area of exposed massives has surely diminished and will continue to diminish. Climate and temperature may perhaps have been in the past much what they are to-day; the rate of chemical denudation per unit area may not have changed considerably, but the most rigid uniformitarian would not maintain that the total area of exposed massive rocks has been constant. The inference seems unavoidable that sodium accumulation . . . progressed more rapidly (tho possibly not with greater intensity) in the distant past and will come substantially to an end when a certain very finite layer of surface material has been exhausted."

The ocean's age, on Joly's theory of uniform salt-accumula-

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tion, he calculates to be 94,544,000 years. Mr. Becker attempts a rough estimate based on a rate of accumulation that is decreasing annually, and his conclusion is that the ocean's age lies between 38,000,000 and 48,000,000 years. He says, in summing up:

"It appears that Mr. Joly's linear relation between oceanic sodium and its increment must lead to an excessive estimate of the earth's age, at least when the increment is duly determined. Thus that method assigns a limit, a knowledge of which is very valuable as a check on other computations. On the other hand, the ages computed from his data . . . seem to me suspiciously low. Various trains of reasoning lead me, at least, to believe that 50,000,000 years is not a maximum but a minimum age; if so, and if the exponential hypothesis is applicable, then Mr. Joly's datum for the annual sodium increment is too large."

ARTIFICIAL CURATIVE WATERS

THE DISCOVERY that curative natural mineral waters are generally radio-active as they issue from the springs has naturally suggested the theory that their virtues are due in great part to this fact, which would also explain why artificial waters, or the natural waters when bottled and transported to a distance, do not always have the full effect. The artificial addition of the radio-active property to artificial waters is now being practised at Kreuznach, in Germany, where water exposed to the action of radium compounds is used both for drinking and bathing. Says Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris):

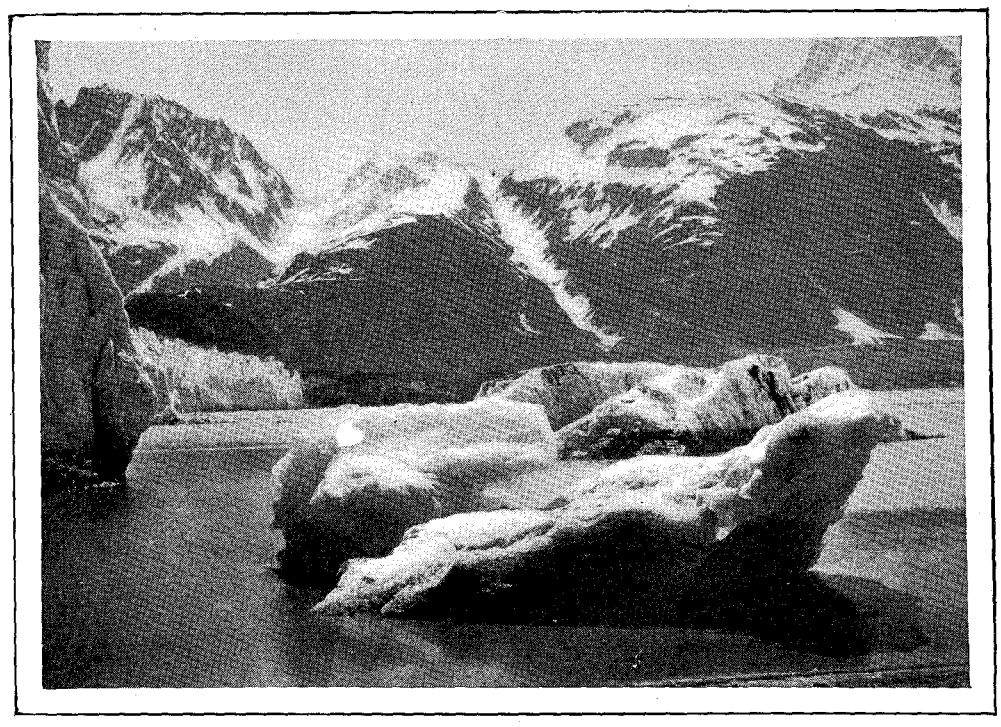
"The little German city of Kreuznach has mines of radium much less rich than the celebrated deposits of Joachimsthal in Bohemia . . . but extremely remarkable for their peculiar nature and for the original way in which they have been used to exploit the latest medical theories of the rôle played by radio-active emanations in mineral waters. The radium produced at Kreuznach is utilized there; it is employed to make radio-active baths and beverages, endowed, it is asserted, with great curative power in a number of affections, such as rheumatism, gout, tumors, etc. Without discussing here how much truth there may be in these affirmations, we shall be content to describe a very curious and complete industrial organization of an absolutely new character.

"Kreuznach has now become a great manufactory of artificial mineral water. All mineral waters are radio-active, and it is generally believed that the properties of the universally celebrated waters of Marienbad and Carlsbad are perhaps due to the presence of radium emanation, collected by them in the depths of the earth. At Kreuznach science has been substituted for nature in giving to any desired kind of water the same radio-active virtues, and it has even done better, for it enables us to regulate the radio-activity of the waters thus manufactured."

The writer describes at some length the successive processes of concentration of the original saline solution. In this process much of the radio-active material is lost, and it is to this, we are told, that the air of Kreuznach owes its reputation for healthfulness and stimulation; as for the workmen in charge of the laboratories, they are endowed with extraordinary longevity—all of which reads quite familiarly; but we must bear in mind that the author, like Herodotus, tells the marvelous tale as it was told to him—he does not vouch for it. The compounds of radium obtained by the concentration process are utilized in various ways, but especially, as noted above, in communicating radio-active qualities to mineral waters, which is done by devices called "activators." Says Mr. Gradenwitz:

"These devices are cylindrical receptacles of brass 20 inches high. The inactive water is introduced at the top and after absorbing the emanation is discharged by the central faucet. The 'activation' of the water is effected by contact with the insoluble radio-active products that are extracted from the residues. As the water is charged with emanation only, these products preserve their power of activation indefinitely. For beverages, small apparatus are used, furnishing, according to their construction, one to five quarts of activated water daily. The activation of water for baths takes place, on the contrary, in large receptacles furnishing, according to dimensions, a quantity of emanation sufficient to activate 44 to 50 baths.

"As the water, in many cases, can not be used until some time after its removal from the apparatus, it has been necessary to show, as has been done in the radiological institute of Heidelberg University, that its activity decreases too little, when at rest, during the first hour, for the results to have any practical effect. The water if agitated, on the contrary, loses its activity very rapidly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



GLACIER BAY.

"Great masses of ice toppled into the sea with reverberations like thunder . . . and the sight was fearsome."

SOME COMMON ILLUSIONS—Some illusions and constant errors of judgment well known in the psychological laboratory, and apparently dependent, not on peculiarities of the sense organs, but on quirks and twists in the process of judgment, are described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 30). Says this paper:

"A few of these have been made the matter of comparative tests, with the result that peoples of widely different cultures are subject to the same errors, and in about the same degree. There is an illusion which occurs when an object, which looks heavier than it is, is lifted by the hand; it then feels not only lighter than it looks, but even lighter than it really is. The contrast between the look and the feel of the thing plays havoc with the judgment. Women are, on the average, more subject to this illusion than men. The amount of this illusion has been measured in several peoples, and found to be, with one or two exceptions, about the same in all. Certain visual illusions, in which the apparent length or direction of a line is greatly altered by the neighborhood of other lines, have similarly been found present in all races tested, and to about the same degree. As far as they go, these results tend to show . . . the similarity of the races in mental processes."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

EVIL ENTERING A MODERN EDEN

"NATURE USUALLY asserts herself sharply against all perfectionist theory." This general law seems to cover for a secular New York journal the case of a sect, "whose chief tenet is the non-existence of evil," yet which is "troubled by evil in the aggressive form of 'malicious animal magnetism.'" Taken from its pseudo-scientific form of expression, the term, says the New York *Evening Post*, "means nothing more than that enemies, generally of the same faith, may, tho at a distance, injure the mind of the sufferer." The fact that gives this tenet its public significance is the rather widely published intelligence that "under the terror of such projected maleficence several unhappy persons have committed suicide." This journal proceeds to scrutinize the creed to see if it be any new or necessary thing:

"The orthodox might be tempted to hail these tragedies as evidence that the human mind and the visible order of things require a devil. And it is impossible not to mark the significance of a monistic creed which asserts the sole existence of God and good, beginning to assume the familiar dualistic form. The devil's work which is believed to be in progress should before long produce a robust credence in a diabolical first cause. But before malicious animal magnetism be accepted as an uncovenanted ally of Christian dualism its nature should be narrowly scrutinized. Is it a new thing or is it merely one of those new names which human nature interposes between itself and past experience in order that life may be kept fresh and unguided by the accumulated wisdom of the race?

"To the sufferers, doubtless, malicious animal magnetism looks like a new and mysterious hazard of the soul. But if a case had been presented to a seventeenth-century magistrate of the Colony of Massachusetts or of Lancashire, he would have known all about it, would have pronounced it a usual case of witchcraft, and, had any respectable evidence been produced against the offender, would unhesitatingly have condemned the witch to the gallows. A Neapolitan sorceress of to-day would probably refine upon this diagnosis. The trouble might be a simple case of evil eye. If the affliction were what is called the 'death thought,' it would rather be caused by specific charms, piercing some effigy or symbol of the victim with nails, or the like. Safeguards and antidotes would be forthcoming for a fee, and in this respect latter-day magic seems more humane and efficacious than some of our newer transcendental religions. If this apparently new phenomenon were referred to an alienist, he would promptly class it as a symptom of incipient insanity, being merely a form of the classic delusion of persecution. In some common-sense way he would urge the sufferer to purge his mind of such dangerous nonsense, and if the patient responded to that good advice, undoubtedly the malicious animal magnetism would cease to operate."

The spectacle of an ideal and highly benevolent faith spontaneously developing some of the ugliest superstitions of the past and in the name of mental health actually undermining the intellects of certain of the faithful, says *The Evening Post*, is to the historical student of religions both pathetic and instructive. Further:

"Here he will see, as under the lens, the inevitable contamination of ideal creeds by the fears and prejudices of weaker humanity. Here is a cult beginning to stultify itself within a generation of its foundation and within the lifetime of the founder. The great religions, those that rest on some ultimately sound ethical idea, have remarkable powers of reaction and recuperation, but even they almost never recover their pure estate, and it may be doubted if Christian Science has the force to extirpate evils that are palpably of its own breeding.

"Not only in the newest religion, but in all wholly optimistic or perfectionist creeds, there lurks the danger that the mind, as it is calmed and reassured, may be also relaxed. Such deliberate waiver of the conscious and logical processes is indeed usually regarded as a virtue. Thus the believer may be possest by the infinite thought, attain to divine frenzy, receive the Holy Ghost, as the case may be. But what the mystic takes for the working of higher powers will almost invariably be the turbid undulations of his own spirit, the disorderly and appalling operations of a mind that has voluntarily renounced all principle of control. History has seen the phenomenon many times repeated. Throughout the thirteenth century maniacal bands infested France and Italy, either in search of or in actual communication with the Holy Ghost. Such fanatics had to be dealt with not merely as heretics, but as enemies of the common peace. We see to-day on a much attenuated scale the morbid and unregulated emotionalism that in an age of universal superstition exprest itself collectively. In fact, the notion of a projected malign influence is an evident step toward moral and mental suicide. It may be said that all creeds, when perverted, lend themselves to such self-destroying idolatry of the cave. But this is not true. The more mystical faiths, those that reject the customary rational processes and contemn the verdicts of common sense, are especially liable to such perversion. Some, indeed, seem to involve so complete a loosening of the rational life that monstrous superstitions are but their natural and predestined fruit. Sow an ecstasy that borders on hysteria or a complacency that grazes imbecility, and you have a seed that will sprout rankly into derangements of which the belief in malicious animal magnetism is merely one of many varieties."

PRIESTS OF THE PRESS AND DRAMA

THE PROMOTERS of such plays as "The Servant in the House" and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" are said to present them as agencies for the revelation of Christian truth. Such a form of secular priesthood, tho unauthorized by any apostolical succession, is accepted and encouraged by a large patronizing public and by no inconsiderable body of the church and the legitimate priesthood. Recently a prominent minister affirmed and seemed to deplore the fact, says the Rev. Harris Gillespie in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "that by no means all of the revelation of essential Christianity came from the Church; that many vital Christian truths are written by men who are not churchmen and are given to the world through the media of magazines, newspapers, and fiction." The writer does not share such regrets, as these words show:

"It is indeed very noticeable that the magazines, journals, and dramas are attempting as never before to impress upon the world certain religious truths—to exert a certain Christianizing influence upon their readers and hearers. And this is a very hopeful indication of a wholesome public interest in questions which concern the soul—questions and theories as to the brotherhood relations of the human family. It is by no means uncommon these days to see sandwiched in between the murder and scandal items which comprize the bulk of some of our yellowest journals a column of 'Religious Topics,' 'To-day's Sermon,' etc. Great commendation is not due, however, to the publishers of these periodicals. They are well known to publish what the people want, and they have found that their special religious articles are eagerly read.

"Religious books written by laymen are ever increasing in number. There seems to be a genuine eagerness to learn the truth about questions of the soul.

"The fact that extra-ecclesiastical sources are being used to give light on these subjects should be gladly accepted by the Church, and not with an envious or contentious spirit. The Church should realize that its own opportunities are made greater when the world begins to assume an attitude of deeper interest toward Christianity."

Tho such is his general note of approval, he thinks it not amiss to sound a note of warning also, in order that "the true Church of Christ be moved with anxiety as to the nature of some of the truths exprest in this secular revelation." Serious questions are suggested:

"Is this revelation always truly Christian or merely religious? Does it reach the heart, inducing strong convictions, or does it merely beget confusion and conflicting doubts? Is it vitalizing

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and inspirational, or purely reflective and inactive? Above all else, do these newspaper homilies and regenerating dramas strike the central truths of Christian teaching?

"Why has it become more popular to talk about 'thought virtue,' 'mental healing,' and 'soul culture' than about 'spiritual virtue,' 'humility,' 'a sin-diseased soul,' and 'a crucified Savior'? Why does a practical religionist of the secular type put more emphasis upon the human will than upon the will of God? And why are his theories so eagerly accepted by many who ignore the words of God's truly inspired prophets?

"It is because this is becoming a day of lax and general religious views, due in large part to the vague and confusing religious but not truly Christian sentiments exprest in these secular revelations.

"It is a perversion of Christianity which accepts Christian principles and tenets, but denies the vitality of Christian truths.

"It is a debasement of Christianity which will stress the virtues of a sinless Savior, and yet deny to that Savior a divine nature.

"It is a corruption of Christianity which greets with plaudits the maxims of honesty, sobriety, and morality, yet turns deaf ears to exhortations to spiritual and holy living—which countenances, yes, even approves the goodness of the Christ-like life yet places the will and understanding of man in supremacy to the will and understanding of God."

These secular priests may have a surface glow of true religion, says Mr. Gillespie, "but they are overmuch self-assertive, self-authoritative, self-sufficient, and too often their influence is pantheistic and antichristian." He goes on:

"The 'regenerating drama' may inspire goodly virtues, but it avows no vitalizing power whereby these virtues may be acquired. The most favorable aspect the critics see in this newest 'Christianizing drama' is that 'a gentle, tender, Christ-like spirit is pictured,' but the source of spiritual power is ignored. The hero in this play is not called Christ, nor a reincarnation of him. He, indeed, is not mentioned, which is a fact of some merit. This Stranger is divine as all men are divine, but with this difference, that in him the divine spirit overflows and reaches out to all.

"Carefully analyze the basic teaching of newspaper theology, and you will find that much of it is characterized by this same spirit. It is impressive—it appeals to the popular taste—it is read with avidity, but its views are lax and careless and its message unconvincing. It fails so often to touch the truly vibrant notes of Christian truth and Christian service, of human sin and divine forgiveness.

"No one will say that truths so given to the world are not serviceable and helpful to some, and do not have a certain inspiration to Christian love and Christian brotherhood. No one is so narrow as to contend that the Church has a corner on all Christian teaching and authority. History is full of proof of the fact that the Church has received some fruitful Christian lessons from non-churchmen. In view of these facts the Church should view lay interpretation and revelation not so much with indifference and envy as with gratitude for the deepened interest in Church questions, and she should rise to her duty of judiciously guiding these religious impressions.

"For the tendency now is not only to make people believe they can live without a divine Savior, but also that they can live without the Church.

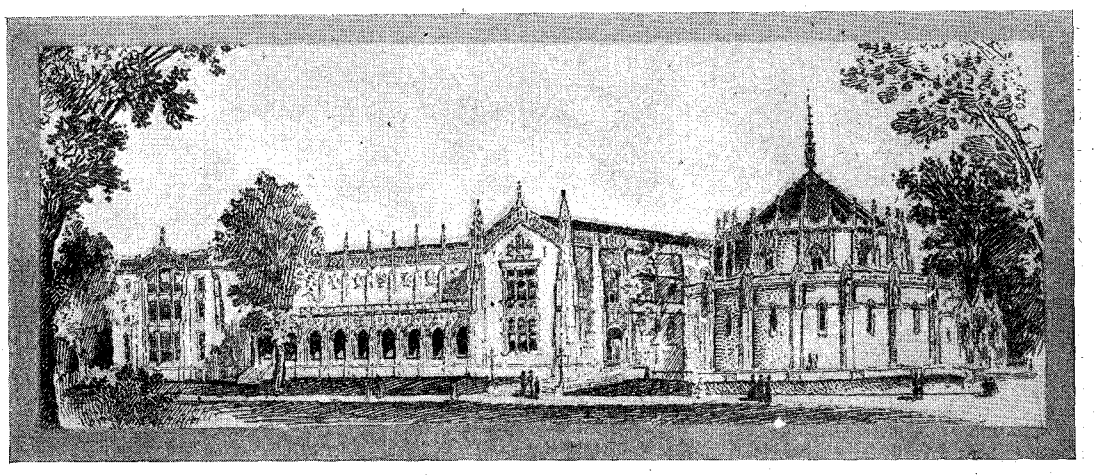
"Therefore every religious organization and religious journal should exert every effort in the endeavor to satisfy the awakened religious appetite of the world, not with man-made theories, but with that true Bread which came down from heaven. Let them inform, convict, and convert by the Scriptural revelation of Christ's life and teaching.

"This is the imperative duty and the glorious opportunity of the Church and religious journalism to-day."

AN IRISH HALL OF FAME IN BOSTON

AN "IRISH HALL OF FAME" will form a part of the equipment of the new Boston college now being constructed by the Jesuit order. Conjointly with this the new buildings will have a memorial to Daniel O'Connell. The San Francisco *Monitor* (Catholic) gives this account:

"The Hall of Fame in its ground plan is of rotunda type, tho actually the structure is polygonal in outline. One enters through a spacious vestibule with triple doors into a great circular hall defined by an arcade of high Gothic arches, the massive stone piers of which form the background for the series of marble portrait busts. Surrounding this arcade are two corridors, one over the other, which communicate with a series of thirty-two minor apartments, symbolizing the thirty-two counties of Ireland. These are to be furnished as museums illustrating the particular genius and history of each county. The central space rises to a height of sixty feet, so that the effect of the apartment, with the light from above throwing the statuary into relief, promises to be in the highest degree impressive and dignified.



BOSTON'S NEW HALL OF FAME,
Where each of the thirty-two counties of Ireland will be memorialized in this new Jesuit College.

"One may reach the great foyer of the O'Connell Memorial building directly from the Hall of Fame, tho large independent entrances are provided. This foyer communicates by means of the arcaded cloisters with a series of minor assembly halls in the rear. These will vary in capacity from five hundred seatings to one hundred. Committee-rooms are also provided, and all the conditions necessary to make the building an ideal place for conventions. The great Memorial Hall itself, which will have a seating capacity of 2,000, will be exceedingly imposing in effect. A great deal of study is to be given to the architecture of the immense apartment, so that the effect will be in keeping with its high memorial purpose.

"All that is best in modern theater equipment will be, moreover, employed, so that the hall may not be surpassed by any other in the city for lectures and dramatic performances. The very large stage, appointed with gridiron and dressing-rooms, is framed by two tiers of private boxes, between which space is provided for a regular orchestra. It is intended to enrich the architectural effect of the hall by an important series of frescos by superior artists, illustrating in a comprehensive and enduring way the spiritual and material progress of the Irish race. The cost of constructing the new building is estimated by the architects as approximately $300,000. So much enthusiasm, however, has been evinced toward the enterprise within the Irish organizations of Boston and the State that it is believed only a short time will be needed in which to gather the necessary funds. It is becoming generally recognized that no project has ever been started in Boston that offered so magnificent an opportunity for the expression of Irish patriotism. There is no doubt that the satisfactory completion of this great structure will attract attention all over the country, as nowhere has any scheme of the same nature and on such monumental lines been attempted.

"Rev. James I. Maguire, S. J., of Boston College, has had the special matter in hand of organizing all this enthusiastic sentiment. Father Maguire feels confident that within a short time this important work will be begun and completed."

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SOCIALISM NOT ANTIRELIGIOUS

SOCIALISM is often attacked, not because it is economically unsound or impracticable, but because it is irreligious. In presenting a brief for the Socialist side of the argument in *The Westminster Review* (London, May), the Rev. Drew Roberts begins by declaring "religion" too vague a term to oppose to Socialism. If one considers the classes professing religion and those professing Socialism there might be found antagonism, he admits, but he says these classes are not quarreling over religion. Apart from Socialism or any other 'ism, he observes, "you have, on the one side, the propertied and comfortable classes, as classes, and attending church and chapel, and, of course, making a profession of adherence to Christianity, and on the other, the huge mass of workers, skilled and unskilled, outside every religious organization, and at the best indifferent to its appeals." It has come to pass, he asserts, that "apart from the question of Socialism, religion, especially that of the Church of England, seems to be against the workers, and collectively the whole body of more or less comfortably off and well-drest church and chapel folk are felt to be, unconsciously or deliberately, opposed to the interests of those who do the hardest and heaviest part of the nation's work and receive the least pay." Socialism, he admits, "as it comes to be understood by the working classes, can not but intensify and point this feeling."

"For Socialism aims at depriving the land-owning class, and ultimately the capitalist class, of their peculiar privilege and position, and economic advantages, in the struggle of life. Socialism says quite expressly that the necessary means of life for such an industrial community as ours is the land and the mines, railways, etc., and that these should be communally owned, and collectively administered for the good of all. But the possessing classes, who are the chief supporters of church and chapel to-day, and their dependents, a large part of the lower middle classes, clerks, and the like, are, and must needs be, not as individuals, but as a class, opposed to Socialists. Like all broad statements, this will admit of many qualifications, but on the whole, it can not be gainsaid.

"It is true that Socialists are members of churches and chapels, and it is true that Socialism is gaining adherents daily among the members of the Church and Nonconformist bodies, but broadly and collectively speaking, Socialists find themselves in opposition to the members of the church and Nonconformist bodies, not *qua* churchmen, or *qua* Nonconformists, but because the vast majority of churchmen belong to the governing and possessing classes to-day, and are entirely opposed to the public ownership of land and of the great routine industries of the community. Further, it is evident that the steady and increasing pressure of diverging economic interests will force the industrial classes and the present propertied classes farther apart. Not, of course, that we shall see the Marxian prophecy coming true—there will be overlapping, the edges of opposition will be dulled, there will be endless side-issues, but the main currents of Socialistic and capitalistic economy and legislation will tend to run farther and farther apart.

"Notice at present how the opposition declares itself. We have Socialists standing for secular education, as much from seeing it is the only way out of the impasse, as from conviction. So with disestablishment, about which the Socialist is not greatly concerned, but will certainly vote for. So it would have been, had any real outcry been raised about the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill. On such occasions, the cry will surely be raised, 'Socialists are the enemies of religion, the family, and the Church,' because people will identify the economic interests of church-going people with the Christian religion itself. And the opposition is intensified in some other ways. For the Church and the Free Churches, speaking broadly, are still wedded to the idea that the best way to 'help' the poor and starving is by means of soup-kitchens, doles, bread-tickets. All this is called 'charity,' sometimes with, more often without, organization. Among the more intelligent of the workers, it has therefore come to pass that there is no word more loathed than this word 'charity,' which seems to be a most inefficient substitute to them for justice, and to be twice curst, cursing him who gives with the sense that he (or she) is doing some useful and noble act, and the receiver in encouraging lying, cadging, and dependence. But when a principle such as 'the right to work' is claimed, it will then be found that both Radical and Tory, both Church and chapel, will resist its practical application by the community. It is possible to develop this line of thought by showing how the cleavage between the wage-earner and the income-tax-paying classes is deepened by the growing claim for justice and equality of opportunity being constantly met by instinctive or conscious opposition."

A world-wide movement that possesses so many men and women of deep faith, of sincere conviction, and undying hope, and the will and capacity to suffer for what they **hold true**, he concludes, is "a challenge to the Church in every land, and can not be denounced as opposed to religion without the implication that the religion to which they are opposed has lost its savor."

KOREAN MISSIONARIES CLEARED

THE KOREAN revival affords the Japanese press an opportunity to explain and modify the attitude they took at the time of Ito's assassination, when they charged the missionaries with inciting Korean discontent with Japanese rule. The *Yorodzu*, which on a previous occasion declared that the anti-Japanese agitation of some missionaries required the surveillance of the authorities, comments in these terms on this fresh movement:

"What we said previously in regard to some missionaries in Korea should not be construed as advocating the restriction of the freedom of religious belief and propaganda in Korea. So far from it, we believe that religious tolerance should be, as it always has been, our fixt policy. If the missionaries only understand the true spirit and motive of the Japanese protectorate in Korea, and devote their best energies to the propagation of the gospel, our Residency-General would not only show itself lenient toward them as it consistently has done, but even appreciate and encourage their humanitarian work.

"The Residency-General and the missionaries are allies in the best sense of the word, their common and single aim being the uplifting and enlightenment of the Korean people. The Residency-General views with great satisfaction the remarkable growth of Christian influence among the Koreans, for it can not but help it in the reform work it is undertaking on their behalf. In the same way it is our belief that the missionaries, without exception, welcome the success steadily being achieved by the Residency-General in its work, because it is bound to smooth their way for spreading the gospel."

The unkind words uttered by some Japanese papers in regard to the missionaries in Korea have apparently been responsible for the statement of a certain high official in the Residency-General which appears in the *Keijo Nippo*, a Japanese daily published in Seoul. As an example of how serious misconceptions arise about the nature of evangelical work in Korea, this official tells the following story:

"In a certain village in North Korea the inhabitants refused to pay taxes upon the ground that as Christians they were above the duties prescribed by worldly rulers. When the tax-collectors tried to convince the villagers of the folly of this arrogance, they resorted to violence, and mobbed the officials out of the village. But when the attention of the missionaries, who the villagers said were their spiritual teachers, was called to this incident, it became evident that the rioters had no relation whatever with any missionary body. The missionaries were naturally greatly annoyed with this trickery of the lawless villagers, and urged the necessity of vigorous admonition."

This case, the official said, was merely one of the numerous incidents of a similar nature. That the missionaries are willing to cooperate with the Residency-General in the betterment of the Korean people appears evident to him from the fact that they have voluntarily decided to place the mission schools under the supervision of the Government in accordance with the regulations concerning private schools.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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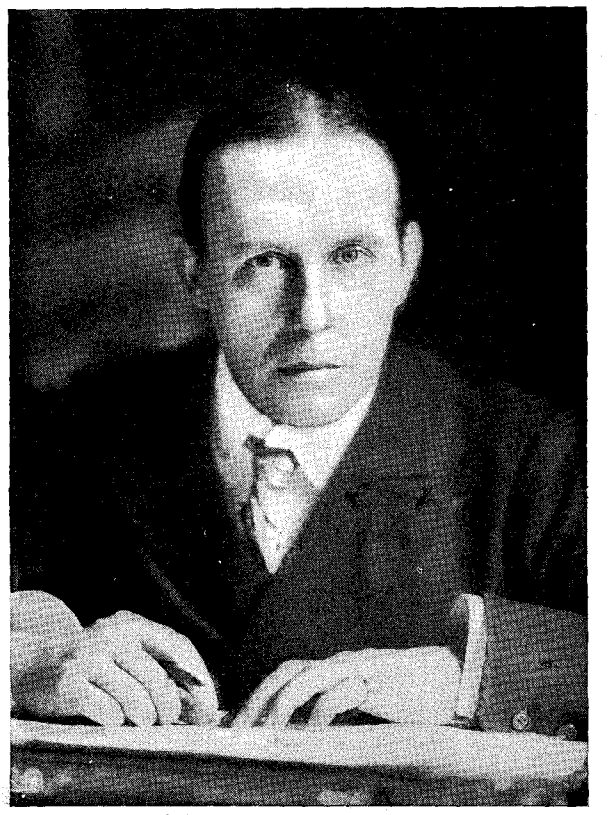
LETTERS AND ART

BRITISH HUMOR DISSECTED

THE AMERICAN may take it as an Irish bull to see the Englishman's sense of humor proved upon the assertion of *Punch*. But *Punch's* editor calmly declared the other day that the English have a sense of humor "beyond all nations." He did not say that *Punch* proved it; but Mr. Percy White, who introduced *Punch's* editor, Mr. Owen Seaman, at a dinner of the Authors' Club of London, asserted that "the humor which *Punch* represents is peculiarly English, and found nowhere else. It is so clean, so wholesome, so amiable, and sometimes it is so awfully funny." Very fine things, too, were said of it and him. *Punch* is a journal, Mr. White says, "which has more distinction and noble tradition and higher aims than any paper in England." "*Punch* has never mocked what is noble or great; meanness and false affectations have been the game that he has bagged." If it were not for *Punch*, Mr. White does not know what England would do now, for "the country is full of ridiculous affectations and movements and sentimentalities; and but for this check, but for the whip with which the editor of *Punch* flicks it so neatly, it would be worse than it is." These words are taken from *The Morning Post* (London), where also we read Mr. Seaman's interesting analysis of what we might call the philosophy of British humor. He says:

"There is a story whose hallowed antiquity ought to protect it against further exploitation, but I am tempted to repeat it, because it offers certain analogies to the present situation. There are three characters in the story, a blue-bottle and two Scotsmen. The story at once strikes a note of probability by showing the Scotsmen drinking whisky. The blue-bottle buzzes on the pane, otherwise profound silence reigns. This is broken by one of the Scotsmen trying to locate the blue-bottle with zoological exactitude. Says this Scotsman: 'Sandy, I am thinking if yon fly is a birdie or a beastie.' The other replies: 'Man, don't spoil good whisky with religious conversation.' I am tempted to ask myself and you why it is that you should spoil the after-effects of an excellent dinner by an academic discussion on British humor. At first I was pained at the thought that you proposed to temper your hospitality with a demand for a speech. A closer inspection shows that I am to introduce a debate and that others are to speak, and that is a new element in your hospitality. Further, I am to be permitted to choose the subject so that I can bring your speeches within the range of my comprehension. Mine is an easy task. I could make it easier; the best thing to do would be to say nothing at all. There is the humor of facts and situations, or that humor of expression for which there is no human responsibility, as in the case of Irish humor; the humor of the soil finds its noblest utterance in the bull. Humor depends largely on contrast. There is a humor of form and expression which has many local varieties. American humor has been characterized by exaggeration, the suppression of some link in the chain of argument or narrative, and a wealth of simile and metaphor which has been justly defined as the poetry of a pioneer race. English humor is distinguished by the quality of under-statement. It embraces irony in its broader and more conventional sense, together with the related devices of innuendo and veiled suggestion. English humor has its own favorite methods of literary expression. Of these the device of bathos or anticlimax is a popular one. The device of antithesis was common to serious poets of the classical school, such as Pope, and to their frivolous imitators, such as Praed. To the quality of restrained strength might be traced the habit of keeping the emotions in check, the enjoyment which an Englishman derives from the device of bathos and anticlimax. Never too far committed to the higher altitude, but always prepared for a reaction, he finds pleasure rather than pain in the shock of the descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. Then there is the close relationship of humor and pathos. In England there is a near kinship between laughter and tears; their mental relations are as close as their physical. The word pathos has come to imply something of that irony of fate that produces an emotion in which pity is tempered by a sense of the humor of things. It is noticeable that the pun has to a great extent become *démodé*. Another verbal device is the trick by which words of Latin or Greek origin are employed to produce a ridiculous effect of pedantry. That sort of thing is only feasible in languages of hybrid origin."

Mr. Seaman draws a distinction between "negative and positive humor," which may account for the American's failure to



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OWEN SEAMAN,
Who distinguishes American and English humor by calling one an over-statement and the other an under-statement of fact.

see in his transatlantic cousin the qualities he so prides himself upon possessing. We read on:

"There is a type of mind which is more exercised to avoid laughter at its own expense than to produce laughter at the expense of others. Men whose tastes would lead them to give serious expression to lofty ideals are restrained by a too keen sense of the ridiculous; they see the pitfalls of their craft, the danger of banality, obviousness, bathos, and ambiguity. They are severe critics of themselves and contemptuous of every standard but the highest. The very keenness of their sense of the ridiculous is a bar to serious work, and they become confirmed satirists. If we look back on the greatest work of our poets and statesmen we should find that they have not always been men who had a sense of humor. I have often thought that a lack of humor was one of the secrets of Mr. Gladstone's greatness, and I am sure that too keen a possession of it is one of the drawbacks to Lord Rosebery's success. No really conscientious Liberal can afford to have a sense of humor. I have many Liberal friends, many of whom have a strong sense of humor. I leave my audience to infer what is the defect in their character. This corrective sense of humor is a peculiar trait of the Englishman. Most Englishmen spend half their lives in avoiding ridicule. An Englishman will often attempt to disarm ridicule by anticipating it. An Englishman finds matter for amusement in the shortcomings of his own national institutions. Is it not, after all, a good thing that a nation should possess a very keen sense of humor such as, I think, the English possesses beyond all nations? It is a great thing to clear the air. Humor is a great solvent against snobbishness and vulgarity, false rhetoric, hypocrisies and shams, and it is a good thing that all new schemes of reform shall have to pass the bar of its judgment, but it is, I fear, a constant bar to enthusiasm. There is a growing tendency for us to ridicule new things simply because

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they are new things, without inquiring always into their merits. Many great schemes and enthusiasms have, I am quite sure, been checked in their early growth and scared out of existence in this way. Genial humor is an excellent thing, but very little humor deserves that epitaph. It is so hard to be purely impersonal, so hard only to show disrespect to things like the equator. I think that in an ideal society there will, perhaps, be no place for humor. If it so largely depends on a sense of superiority—I do not know where humorists go to—but I do not think there will be much room in Heaven."

American humor had its spokesman and defender in a Mr. W. P. French, nationality unindicated, who "illustrated American humor by telling a story which he had seen in an American newspaper." He said:

PAUL CÉZANNE.

From a portrait by the artist.

He bore the heaviest burden of odium meted out to the Impressionists, but is now looked upon as one handing on the torch of inspiration to the most ultra-Moderns—the Matisse school.

"The story states that one of the citizens leaving the town lately gave his wife a loaded revolver and helped her to practise so that she could deal with burglars if they arrived during his absence. When he had buried the dog, paid compensation for the neighbor's cow, and dug the remaining bullet out of his leg, he said she might do the rest of the practise with the ax."

Another speaker was Mr. W. Emanuel, editor of *Charivaria*. His name and his speech suggest an un-English nationality. He said:

"I quite agree with Mr. Seaman that one of the characteristics of British humor is that it is very clean. Another characteristic of British humor is the arrangement for allowing fools to be wits—the method by which a gag is given by music-hall artists or a première, such as 'Now we shan't be long,' 'I don't think,' 'Wait and see.' In that way people with the least intellectual attainments are apt to appear as humorists. I believe that is peculiar to this country. At least I have met a man who has been traveling in Tibet, and he tells me there is nothing of the sort there. Mr. Seaman thinks there is a tremendously advanced appreciation of humor in this country. I think that is so, but I think we generally have to ring the bell before we make a joke. Not so long ago I had an interview with the editor of a magazine. After a while I rose and said to the editor: 'I must not detain a busy man.' The editor said: 'That's all right,' but I said, 'I was not referring to you.' I left the editor thinking. The man with the largest sense of humor I ever struck was an Englishman—a dentist. I went to him after suffering long with the toothache. I refused to have gas, and the dentist pulled out a tooth, leaving me writhing in pain, and took the tooth to the window, where he laughed heartily. I groaned, 'What's the joke?' 'Wrong tooth,' said the dentist. Regarding the output of British humor in the present day, I certainly think, judging from *Punch*, starting from the second page, that if the Germans ever do take this country we shall be able to make better jokes about it than they."

THE IMPRESSIONIST MOST HATED

THE LATEST art movement in Paris, led by Henri Matisse, seems to be pursuing its astonishing course quite free of critical outcry. The reason for this immunity may perhaps be suggested in Theodore Duret's book on "Manet and the Impressionists." The case of the impressionist school, he says, "in which withering scorn yielded place to admiration, has put criticism on its guard." The right-about-face which criticism has taken in respect to the Impressionists "ought to prevent the recurrence of a similar outburst of indignation against the innovators and independents whom time may yet bring forth," observes Mr. Duret. If the Matisse school, treated in our issue of February 12, were not so extremely a manifestation of to-day it would doubtless be cited as a case where the critical arrows had been turned aside by the shield of the Impressionists. It is Paul Cézanne who is said to have passed on the torch to the new Matisse school, and of all the Impressionists, says Mr. Duret, "he was by far the most bitterly denounced, and consequently in their treatment of him the Philistines have most cause for repentance." In him, so the writer pursues, "originality and individuality of a unique order impinged, with greater violence than they had ever done before, upon the current, universally accepted formulas of the facile art of the time." This is how it came about:

"The distinctive and isolated nature of Cézanne's art was due, first of all, to the circumstance that he had never received a regular course of training in any of the *ateliers* of the famous painters of the day, where young artists were taught to produce works according to the current formula of the time. Hence his style appeared unusual and the characteristics of his work disconcerting. The Parisian *ateliers* have succeeded in turning out an incalculable number of painters, who work according to such safe rules that their productions may be said to be impeccable. Hundreds of them exhibit in the salons every year, drawing their outlines and coloring their surfaces with faultless precision. Their exhibits contain nothing to which exception may be taken; they discover no omissions. But all these artists are exactly alike; they have the same handling, the same technic. In the end their works simply arouse the disgust of those who look for originality and invention in art. With their mechanical correctness, however, they offer a general regularity of drawing, an adequate presentment of form, which have imposed upon the eye to such an extent that everything which differs from them appears to the untrained public to be badly drawn and badly painted. Now Cézanne, by his unique and very pronounced style, gave a violent shock to the usually commonplace public taste. He was before all things a painter; his drawing had none of the rigidity of lines and contours which was to be found in the works of other artists. His method was peculiar to himself; he applied touches to the canvas, first, side by side; then one upon the other. In certain cases it may even be said that he plastered his picture. For those who had eyes to see, the different planes, the contours, the modeling, disengaged themselves from the juxtaposition and superposition of touches of color, but for others they remained confused in a uniform mixture of color. Cézanne was before everything else a *painter*, in the proper sense of the word, and before everything else he endeavored to obtain strength of color and quality of paint. Hence, however, in the opinion of those who only understand drawing under the form of an arrangement of fixt and precise lines, he did not draw at all. For those who demand that a picture shall present a historical or anecdotal subject, his pictures, which presented nothing of the kind, were simply not pictures at all. To those who desiderate surfaces uniformly worked over, his execution, which in some places left

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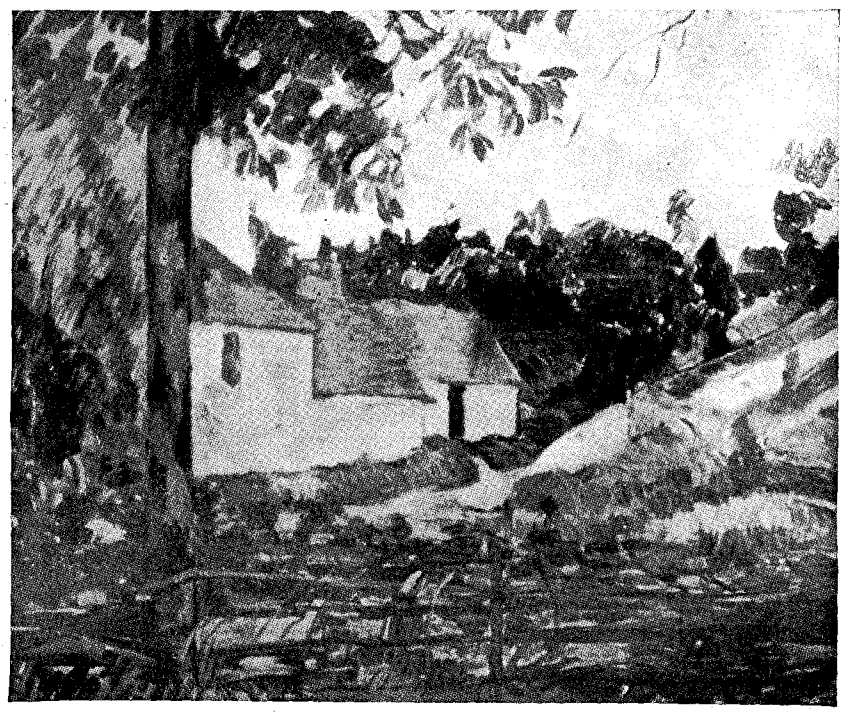
the canvas bare and in others loaded it with paint, appeared to be that of an incompetent bungler. His method of juxtaposing or superimposing uniform touches of color, in order to obtain great density, seemed to be coarse, barbaric, monstrous.

"Cézanne's works, however, reveal one peculiarity of a very high order of merit; but it is precisely a quality of that kind which not only the general public, but also people of literary culture, and even the mass of artists themselves, can not at once either understand or appreciate, because they can not at once grasp its significance—it is the value of the pigment in and for itself, the strength and harmony of the color. Now Cézanne's pictures offer a range of color of great intensity and of extreme luminosity. From this the picture derives a strength independent of the subject; so much so that a still life, a few apples, and a napkin on a table, assume a kind of grandeur, in the same degree as a human head or a landscape with sea. This quality of the painting in itself, however, in which Cézanne's superiority lies, was beyond the reach of those who beheld his works; on the other hand, those features which appeared to them to be little less than monstrous forced themselves painfully upon their vision. For this reason his work seemed to them to merit only laughter, sarcasm, and abuse; and of this expression of their opinion they were extremely lavish."

Cézanne, we are told, regarded the scorn of which he was the object with much philosophy. "The idea of modifying his style in any particular, in order to accommodate himself to the average taste, never occurred to him for a single moment." For twenty years the public remained "either ignorant or contemptuous of him"; then a few artists and connoisseurs became outspoken in their admiration. But as late as 1902 the *Beaux-Arts* refused to decorate him, for by them he was still regarded as an anarchist. The most remarkable fact of his life, says Mr. Duret, was "the astonishing contrast which existed between the popular estimation of the man and his true character." Thus:

"The man whose art was denounced as that of a Communard and an anarchist was in reality a rich bourgeois, conservative, catholic, who never suspected that any one would take him for a revolutionary, who devoted all his time to his work, who led the most regular life, and was worthy of all esteem."

He died at Aix on September 22, 1906.



LANDSCAPE.
By Cézanne.
This artist, "by his unique and very pronounced style, gave a violent shock to the usually commonplace public taste, and was denounced as an anarchist."

IRISH "AS SHE IS SPOKE"

BESIDES THE GAELIC, which is spoken in some parts of Ireland, the people of that isle speak another tongue which is believed to be English. This, however, is a fallacy, declares a writer in the London *Times*. It might be called "a fabric built by Irish architects with English bricks," but it is "quite unlike anything of English construction." It is

STILL LIFE.
Where Cézanne shows "none of the rigidity of lines and contours which is to be found in the works of other artists."

"something more than a dialect," the writer goes on, "more than an affair of pidgin-English, bad spelling, provincialisms, and preposterous grammar; it is a tongue, pliant and subtle, expressing with every breath the mind of its makers." We read on:

"When at its richest, in the mouths of the older peasants, it owes most to Shakespearian England—not in amount, but in quality. These old, quiet people, fading now from us like twilight, with their hearts full of undisturbed impressions, and their memories clear and warm like mellowed engravings, still use some of the English that came to Ireland with Spenser, with Raleigh, with the Cromwellians, the men who spoke the speech of John Bunyan, who came, as Macaulay has said, with the praises of God in their mouths and a two-edged sword in their hands.

"In the centuries that followed the Restoration, the 'Plantations' and the 'Settlements' from England ceased, and Ireland slowly assimilated all. Gentlemen and peasants began to speak the same language, borrowing one from the other; the talk of the men of quality, bred in the classic tradition, enriched the vocabulary of the peasants, while the country gentlemen, themselves Irish speakers, absorbed into their English speech something of the vigor and passion, the profuse imagery and wilful exaggeration that are inherent in the Gael. Nowadays the talk that comes into Ireland from England, with its commercial slang, its facetious under-statement, its cockney assurance, can not be said to enrich the Anglo-Irish vocabulary; yet more direful are the contributions from America. To-day that nauseating term, 'the Boss,' is glibly used by the country people of the West; deep among the hills of Connaught, girls who have earned their dowries in New York factories and Philadelphia hotels guess and calculate and drawl and mew through their noses, to their own high satisfaction and to the respectful admiration of their relatives. Yet Anglo-Irish remains to us a medium for poets and story-tellers that is

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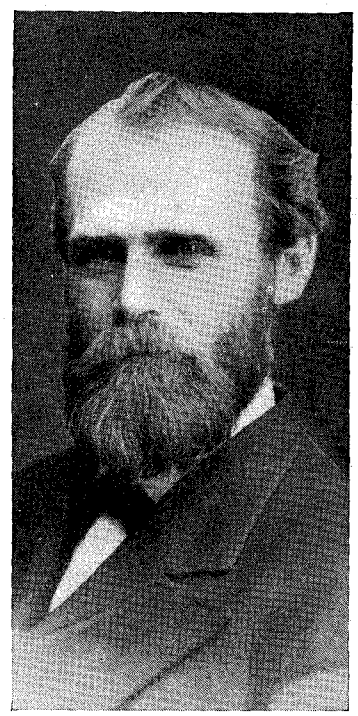
scarcely to be surpassed, a treasury of idiom and simile meet for the service of literature."

The spirit of the language is guarded by many dragons. The cultivated Irishman insists that writers have all been worsted in their encounters with these dragons, and have been forced "to construct from their inner consciousness the vision that was denied to them." Such great wrestlers as these own more or less discomfiture:

"Shakespeare yielded once, and but momentarily, to the temptation; and it is impossible to say that he came out of it well. Even in his day there was a convention for an Irishman; and recognizing it as such, he abandoned *Captain Macmorris* with all decent speed. But the convention lived on, and developed into that overblown blossom of English humor, the stage Irishman. Thackeray knew something of the matter, yet *Captain Macmorris* and *Captain Costigan* are brothers in more than arms; Mr. Kipling understands much, but *Private Mulvaney* is of their company. They may bluster, weep, rollick, and make love; like '*Mr. Dooley*' of Chicago, their argument may be excellent, the interest of their stories indisputable; it is of no avail, their speech bewrayeth them, they are of the far-flung family of the stage Irish. But as a very young English curate said, addressing a large London congregation, 'Dear people, we must not be too hard on the Apostles!'"



PROF. WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON,

Who thinks it singular that the nose, of all the features, should be treated with disdain by writers of poetry.

An Irishman, Dr. P. W. Joyce, has, in a recent book, given an account of the "English as We Speak it in Ireland." It might well have been called "Heard at the Cross Roads," says the *Times* writer we are quoting. How Dr. Joyce has gleaned for the book we are told in this phrase:

"His harvest is reaped, as is but natural, among the peasants and the poor people of the towns; each upward step in the social scale is a step farther from the Irish language and its enormous influences. Here and there he touches, but not perhaps with so certain a hand, the delicate task of differentiating between the formulas, shibboleths, and phrases of the upper social grades. We respectfully differ from him when he states that 'I am after finishing my work'—'I am after my dinner'—are expressions 'universal in Ireland among the higher and educated classes'; or that 'Sure I did that an hour ago,' 'Sure you won't forget,' are 'heard perpetually among gentle and simple.' 'I bought an umbrella the way I wouldn't get wet' and 'I d'no is John come home yet' are also expressions with a grade of their own, and can not be classed, as they are by Dr. Joyce, as 'often used by educated people.' Some exacter term is needed here. Education can belong to all grades, and education is only a rudiment of culture. It is old-established culture and social usage that decide upon these matters; and, for one reason or another, certain expressions have ceased to be current among the upper classes, while they remain suspended in the next grade or two. It was just here that Thackeray, in his desire for local color, went wrong. Lever, working with a full and slovenly brush, washed in his local color without an effort. He made his heroes talk like gentlemen; it was not necessary for him to rely upon provincialisms to show that they were Irishmen too. In the speech of the upper-class man or woman what is crudely called the 'Irish brogue' is rarely present in its strength, yet their talk is full of the vivid quality that is theirs, partly by heritage, partly by intimacy with the people who were till almost yesterday their tenants."

DISDAIN OF THE NOSE IN POETRY

WHY IS IT that writers have pretty generally turned up their noses at "the nose in song"? The eye, the ear, taste, touch—these all appear quite frankly in poetry and are not ashamed. This query is put by Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson in a recent volume of essays called "The Good of Life." To be sure there are a few instances where the nose has intruded itself without offense. Chaucer, Shakespeare, even Tennyson, tho sparingly, granted its recognition in the fastidious realm of poetry. Rostand, of course, made it the point about which the whole drama of "Cyrano de Bergerac" turns. Still the instances are so infrequent as to be noticeable, and an anthology of "nose" allusions in poetry, the Chicago professor thinks, would furnish some English-speaking German a chance for immortality, should he feel moved to devote to its compilation some of the patiently studious days for which he is famous. Professor Wilkinson lingers for a moment over the puzzle of the nose's literary degradation:

"It is not because the sensation or perception of which the nose is the organ refuses to be sung. On the contrary, sweet scents are as poetical as sweet sights or sweet sounds. Fragrance is as much at home with the poet as is music, or the beauty of the eye. Why—I repeat my question—is that conspicuous feature of the face, through which grateful smells steal into the sensorium, and there awaken emotions that utter themselves naturally in song—why is that organ not deemed fit company for the eye and the ear, to be named equally with them in the verse of the poet? . . . . . .

"The word 'nose' is not an ill-*sounding* word. It is capable of canorous swell and prolongation in pronouncing. It has unexceptional rimes. What are the associations that render it hopelessly plebeian in the patrician view of poetry? The nose is as good a mark, as any feature on the face, of high blood. The nose, in fact, is the very elect feature of all for expressing aristocratic emotions. Do we not turn up our noses, pray, when we wish to gesticulate our disdain? The nose is as supercilious as the eyebrow, for all that we derive our adjective 'supercilious' from the proud Roman name for that latter feature."

Professor Wilkinson tells of this experiment he once made to test the power of inspiration possest by the tabooed word:

"I once ventured, in a cultivated company, to broach the present topic. I offered a prize to an ingenious lady there, whom I knew to be deft with the poet's pen, for a poem or stanza, which should contain the word 'nose,' so introduced as not to have the effect of bringing down the tone of the verse to the level of prose, or below it. The condition was that the word itself, no synonym, no periphrasis, no mere allusion, but n-o-s-e outright, should appear personally, and answer roll-call with its own proper voice. The result was promptly submitted in the following stanza, to be conceived of as belonging to some 'passionate ballad gallant and gay,' not here fully presented:

"Oh, had you but seen the fair Geraldine,
As she turned to the Lord of Montrose;
As pale as a lily, as proud as a queen,
As fragile and fair as a rose—
Had you seen but the curl of her exquisite lip,
And the scorn in her exquisite nose!

"The reader will certainly applaud the grace and spirit of the improvization, whatever may be his verdict as to the success of the undertaking in its chief objective point."

Tennyson, we are told, has three times put "nose" into his verse. One of these, in "Gareth and Lynette," presents the word in these descriptive lines:

. . and lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.

Milton "condescends" to "nostril," but never to "nose." If Byron ever did, the Professor thinks it will be found in "Don Juan," "or other wantoning revels of his Muse." "Shakespeare, of course, extends his universal hospitality to 'nose'"; and Chaucer wrote, "with the most charming recklessness":

Full wel she sang the service divine
Entuned in hire nose ful swetely.

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Dean, Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington, Ky., says:
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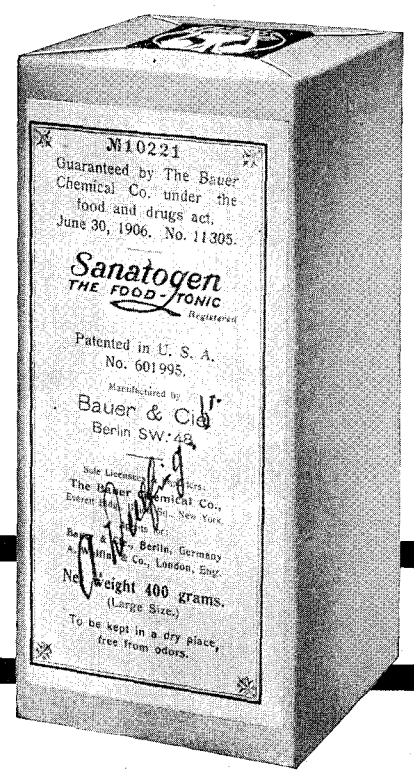
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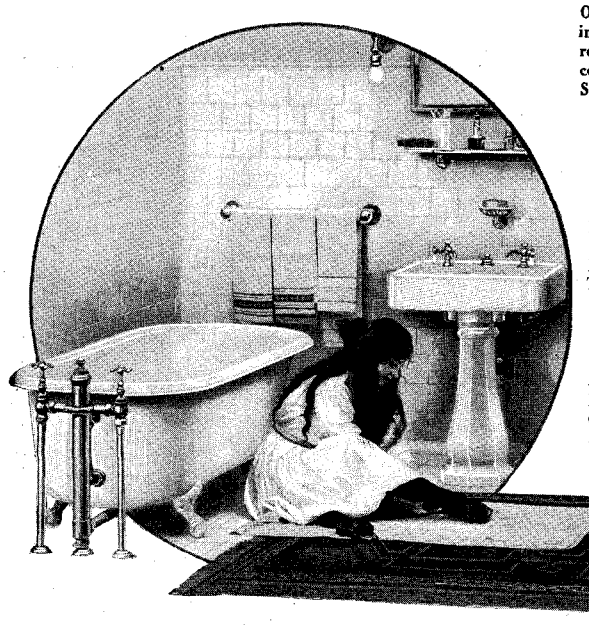

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CURRENT POETRY

"IT is an odd jealousy, but the poet finds himself not near enough to his object. The pine-tree, the river, the banks of flowers before him do not seem to be nature. Nature is still elsewhere. This or this is but outskirt and a far-off reflection and echo of the triumph that has passed by and is now at its glancing splendor and heyday, perchance in the neighboring fields, or, if you stand in the field, then in the adjacent woods. The present object shall give this sense of stillness that follows a pageant which has just gone by." The same idea that is contained in this passage from Emerson has been caught by Anita Fitch and crystallized into the following verses in *McClure's:*

The Mocking Shepherds

BY ANITA FITCH

O Shepherd Morning, tell me,
What joy is mine to-day?

The one beyond the milk-white field,
The farthest field away.

O Shepherd Noontime, tell me,
Is joying anywhere?

'Tis gossip that the pool o'dreams
Hath drowned a joying fair.

O Shepherd Evening, tell me,
Where lies my life's sweet thing?

Where leads the road unto thy cot?
Behind thy wandering.

The restrained and beautiful sonnet that we print below was published in *The Atlantic Monthly*. In polish and refinement of phrase it resembles the best work of Henry van Dyke.

Survival

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

The knell that dooms the voiceless and obscure
Stills Memnon's music with its ghostly chime;
Strength is as weakness in the clasp of Time.
And for the things that were there is no cure.

The vineyard with its fair investiture,
The mountain summit with its hoary rime,
The throne of Cæsar, Cheops' tomb sublime,
Alike decay, and only dreams endure.

Dreams for Assyria her worship won,
And India is hallowed by her dreams;
The Sphinx with deathless visage views the race

That like the lotus of a summer seems,
And, rudderless, immortally sails on
The winged Victory of Samothrace.

We find, in *The Smart Set,* this gracious and graceful welcome to May.

The May

BY ALOYSIUS COLL

A maiden wild, of witching beauty rare,
She wooed me in a field of sun. She blew
Red blossoms on my lips, and softly drew
My face into a mist of golden hair.
The gods of song a moment fluttered there—
The butterflies of music. Robins knew
No sweeter harps; the violet and the rue
Were bubbles from her singing heart laid bare.
She caught my hands with kisses to her lips,
And warmed them to her breast, whereon a rose
In rival dreams of love adoring lay;
Whereat, as some befreighted bee that slips
Into the fairest lily heart that blows,
I sank content into the lap of May!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ENGLAND'S "SAILOR KING"

IT has been said that King George V. would rather command a battleship or collect postage-stamps than reign over a nation. His connection with the Navy has been one of the few interesting features in a somewhat colorless existence, and is largely responsible for that measure of popularity which he enjoys. Of the many sketches of this somewhat mysterious royal personage that have recently appeared in the press, the New York *Sun* praises as "the most intelligent and interesting" the following from the pen of Mr. Curtis Brown, London correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*:

To begin with, George V. will be the first English monarch since the Stuart days of whom it will be possible to say that he is wholly and indisputably English. Even his grandmother, Queen Victoria, spoke English with a German accent, altho she was intensely English in sentiment. The pro-German inclinations of the first four Georges were notorious, and most of them could hardly understand the language of the country over which they had been called to rule. . . . George speaks no language but English. He had the usual drilling at school in the European tongues, of course, but so soon as his formal education was finished he promptly forgot all about them, declaring emphatically that English was quite good enough for all his wants. He doesn't like foreigners, and in fact one of his father's chief trials lay in persuading him to be ordinarily civil to diplomats and distinguished visitors whom it was his duty as heir

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food.

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of a day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

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"I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts food five months ago. At that time my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion.

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding the brain and nerves.

"I commenced using Grape-Nuts and have since made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in the most strenuous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

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appetite suggests something good—when health dictates something nourishing—when bodily strength demands something sustaining—in short, when you're hungry.

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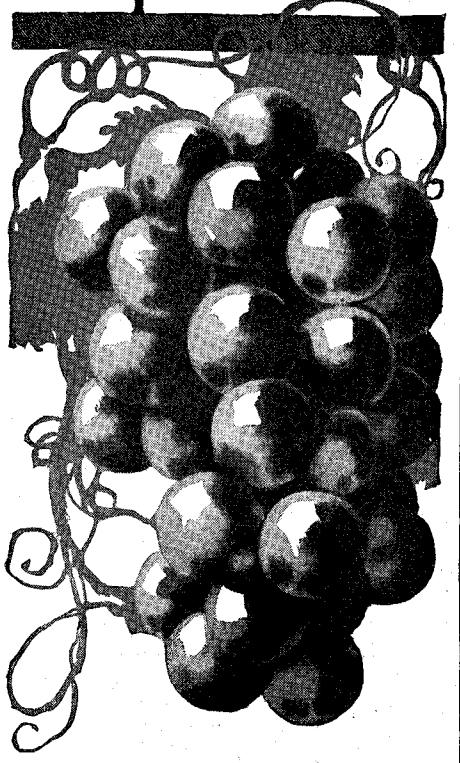
Welch's Grape Juice



BEWARE of grape juice that has been heavily sweetened. Sugar has been put in to cover up the taste of inferior grapes, and is really a dilution, as syrup costs less than grape juice.

Welch's Grape Juice is nothing but the juice of the grape, bottled while fresh, thoroughly sterilized by heat and hermetically sealed. It comes to you in bottles just as it came to us in the grapes. Add water or sugar to Welch's if you prefer it that way.

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The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

apparent to the throne to meet. "Why should I see the brutes?" he is reported to have asked recently when a number of distinguished European statesmen were visiting London and he was called on to receive them. The King explained that it was necessary for him to be civil, and he acquiesced and was formally polite, but he hurried through the ceremony as quickly as possible.

King George detests cards and hardly can be persuaded to take a hand when he is staying at a country house. He cares nothing for racing, for which his father had a passion, and he cares even less for entertaining, while his father's love for surrounding himself with clever people made his court the most brilliant in Europe. He also, we are told, detests foreign politics and high diplomacy, but is thoroughly posted on home and colonial affairs. This was shown when the South African generals visited London after the Boer War. King Edward "could not forget that these men had been in rebellion against him, and while his exquisite tact enabled him to be polite to them he had no desire to lionize them." The then Prince of Wales "stept into the breach and surprized the men from the veldt by his intimate knowledge of all that had happened in South Africa since the white man first settled there." Mr. Brown continues:

I am told that there can be no doubt that the Prince's genuine affability to the former enemies of his country had a lot to do with the speedy reconciliation of the Boers to their defeat and their loyal acceptance of British rule. . . . The thoroughness with which the Prince had made himself master of South African problems is typical of all his work. Every now and again he makes a speech at some public function that surprizes every one by its grasp on the subject treated. Such a one was his famous "Wake Up, England" speech, delivered at a Guildhall banquet a few years ago, when he tried to arouse the country to a sense of how it was being distanced in the race for the world's commerce by the younger nations, including the United States. . . . . .

To this day George has remained the bluff sailor and his virtues and shortcomings are those of the man who follows the sea.

An excellent story of his modesty refers to the time when he was a young officer on a warship which put in at Nova Scotia to coal A prominent American politician was at Halifax when the vessel entered the port, and in hope of seeing the young Prince he obtained permission to inspect the ship.

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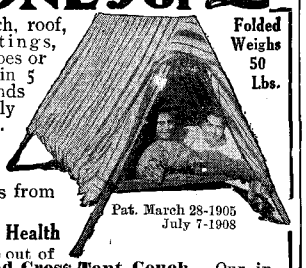

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Coaling was in progress when he came on board, and the captain, who was busy, turned him over to a young officer, who showed him all over the ship. The officer's face was begrimed with coal dust and his uniform showed that he had been called from superintending the trimming of the bunkers to act as host to the visitor. The American questioned him about the Prince.

"Isn't he to be seen to-day?" he asked.

"I'm afraid his features won't be visible," was the reply.

"Oh, I suppose you keep him wrapt up in cotton wool when a job like this is on," said the American, but the young officer only laughed good-naturedly.

Finally, when he had been shown everything there was to see, the American went to say good-by to the captain, who asked him if he had seen all he wanted.

"Well, the fact is, I haven't seen the man I wanted most to see, the Prince."

"The Prince!" said the captain. "Why, man, you have been with him for the last two hours."

"Was that the Prince?" the American shouted. "Well, captain, you just give him my compliments and tell him that I have gone ashore to kick myself."

On the domestic side he is all that could be desired by the most home-loving Englishman. . . . "In fact," said my informant at court, "all that we can complain of is that the Prince is too domestic for a man in his position. He never is seen at the clubs and seldom at the theater or the opera. His idea of a pleasant evening is to sit at home by the fire, with a book, while his wife sits at his side with her knitting. He cares for nothing in the way of amusement or sport, as it generally is understood, except for shooting, and he has a perfect passion for that. But even shooting won't induce him to accept an invitation from any of the new nobility or the others of whom the King [Edward] is so fond. It is a safe prediction that his court will be a much quieter one than his father's, but the names of those about it will be much more familiar to those who have studied English history.

"He is not likely to have the personal popularity of his father, for the reason that he has not the King's wonderful memory for names and faces and incidents. King Edward never forgets a name or a face, and years after he has met a man he can recall the circumstances perfectly. He also is very thoughtful in remembering anniversaries and the like and in sending kindly messages. The Prince is just as kind, but he simply doesn't understand how a message from him can give pleasure to any one, and on occasions when it is absolutely necessary that he should send one he has to be urged to do so. He is terribly conscientious, and once he realizes that it is his duty to extend these formal courtesies he will be most punctilious, but his actions of this kind never will have the genuine spontaneity of his father's." . . . . . .

In conclusion it is my duty to refute a slander which has gained currency in England and America. It is that he drinks to excess. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Perhaps when he was a young sailor he may have joined some of his messmates in a spree and have taken too much grog, but for years he has been the most temperate of men. He is no connoisseur of wines like his father and he seldom takes anything more to drink

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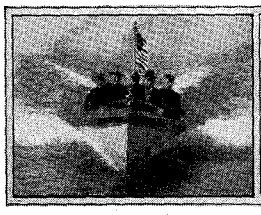

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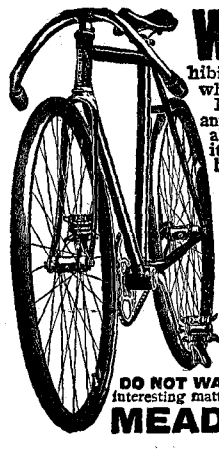

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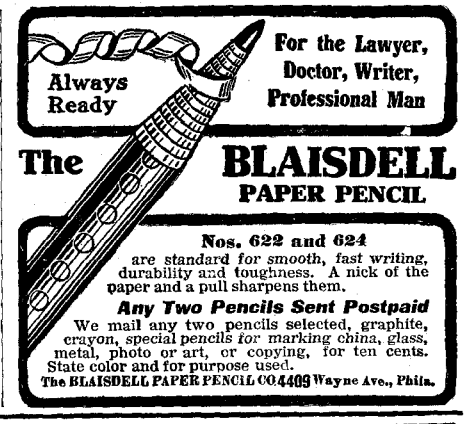

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than a couple of glasses of claret at dinner. Any one who could see him as I did the other day, looking in the very pink of condition, would realize at once that he was looking at a man to whom temperance and fitness "are almost a religion."

MARK TWAIN ON BABIES

ONE of Mark Twain's best-remembered speeches was made at a banquet held in Chicago in honor of General Grant shortly after his return from his tour around the world. To this company, met in honor of a great soldier, and largely composed of soldiers and Civil-War veterans, Mark Twain talked of "The Babies." The Atlanta *Georgian* reprints part of his speech as follows:

We have not all had the good fortune to be ladies. We have not been generals, or poets, or statesmen, but when the toasts work down to the babies, we stand on common ground—for we have all been babies. It is a shame that for a thousand years the world's banquets have utterly ignored the baby—as if he didn't amount to anything.

You soldiers all know that when that little fellow arrived at family headquarters you had to hand in your resignation. He took entire command. You became his lackey—his mere body-servant—and you had to stand around, too. . . . . .

He treated you with every sort of insolence and disrespect—and the bravest of you didn't dare to say a word. You could face the death storm of Donelson and Vicksburg, and give back blow for blow, but when he clawed your whiskers and pulled your hair and twisted your nose you had to take it.

When the thunders of war were sounding in your ears you set your face toward the batteries, and advanced with a steady tread, but when he turned on the terrors of his war-whoop—you advanced in the other direction, and mighty glad of the chance, too. When he called for soothing-sirup, did you venture to throw out any remarks about certain services being unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? No. You got up and got it. If the baby proposed to take a walk at his usual hour, 2 o'clock in the morning, didn't you rise promptly and remark—with a mental addition which would not improve a Sunday-school book much, that it was the very thing you were about to propose yourself?

Oh, you were under good discipline—and as you went faltering up and down the room in your undress uniform you not only prattled baby-talk, but even tuned up your martial voices and tried to sing "Rock-a-by Baby in the Tree Top," for instance. What a spectacle for an army of the Tennessee—and what an affliction for the neighbors, too, for it is not everybody within a mile around that likes military music at 3 in the morning!

. . . . . .

Among the three or four million cradles now rocking in the land are some which this nation would preserve for ages, as sacred things, if we could know which ones they are. In one of these cradles the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment teething and putting in a word of dead earnest, inarticulate, but perfectly justifiable profanity over it, too. In another the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining milky way with but a liquid interest, poor little chap! and wondering what has become of the other one they call the wet-nurse. In another the future great historian is lying—and doubtless will continue to lie—until his earthly mission is ended.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

" Did Anybody Here see Halley? "

Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley with a great long tail?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And suddenly turn pale?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley, they said, was It?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And throw a comet fit?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley, that starry josh?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And feel his passing wash?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley, whom all of us know?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley and his bobtail show?
—*New York Tribune.*

A Private Performance.—"You are charged with stealing nine of Colonel Henry's hens last night. Have you any witnesses?" asked the Justice sternly.

"Nussah!" said Brother Jones humbly. "I 'specks I'se sawtuh perculia dat-uh-way, but it ain't never been mah custom to take witnesses along when I goes out chicken stealin', suh."—*Central Law Journal.*

Well Supplied.—BENEVOLENT LADY (to showgirl)—"And, dear child, have you no home?"

SHOWGIRL—"Yes, indeed. My father and mother have both married again and I am welcome at either place."—*Life.*

A Friend of the Cause.—By mistake a farmer had got aboard a car reserved for a party of college graduates who were returning to their alma mater for some special event. There was a large quantity of refreshments on the car, and the farmer was allowed to join the others. Finally some one asked him: "Are you an alumnus?"

"No," said the farmer earnestly; "but I believe in it."—*Lippincott's.*

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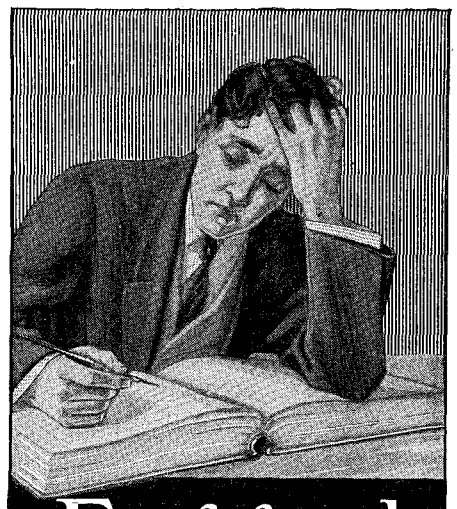

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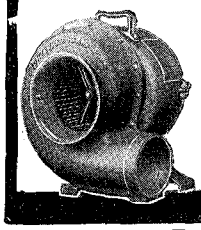

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Changed His Mind.—"You are charged with larceny. Are you guilty, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, judge. I thought I was, but I've been talkin' to my lawyer, an' he's convinced me that I ain't."—*Catholic News.*

It Works Both Ways.—THE WOMAN—"Here's a wonderful thing. I've just been reading of a man who reached the age of forty without learning how to read or write. He met a woman, and for her sake he made a scholar of himself in two years!"

THE MAN—"That's nothing. I know a man who was a profound scholar at forty. Then he met a woman, and for her sake he made a fool of himself in two days!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Transmigration.—One morning Jenkins looked over his garden wall and said to his neighbor:

"Hey, what are you burying in that hole?"

"Oh," he said. "I'm just replanting some of my seeds; that's all."

"Seeds!" shouted Jenkins angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."

"That's all right. The seeds are inside."—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

The Cat Came Back.—FRIEND—"What became of that drawing of yours entitled, 'The Cat?'"

ARTIST—"It came back."—*Chicago News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 15.—Ex-President Roosevelt leaves Berlin for London.

May 16.—Mr. Roosevelt is received by King George V.

May 17.—The Pan-American conference opens at Buenos Aires.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 14.—F. M. Kerby, a stenographer in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, charges that President Taft's letter exonerating Secretary Ballinger was written by Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department; this is denied by the President.

May 16.—A bill changing the date for the inauguration of the President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April is defeated in the House.

Secretary Ballinger discharges stenographer F. M. Kerby.

The Senate votes to retain the commerce court provision of the Railroad Bill.

May 19.—President Taft addresses the World's Sunday-school Association, in convention in Washington.

GENERAL

May 15.—James W. Van Cleave, ex-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, dies in St. Louis.

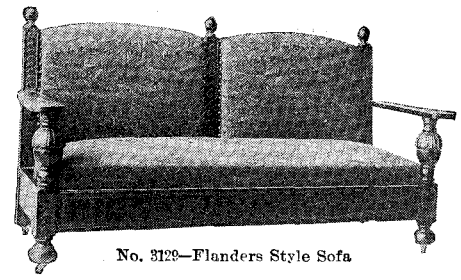
May 16.—Receivers are appointed for the Hocking Valley Railroad Company by Judge E. D. Kinkead, in Columbus, O.

May 18.—The New York State Senate defeats, by a vote of 25 to 23, the Hinman-Green Direct Nominations Bill advocated by Governor Hughes.

Halley's comet passes the sun, but there are no indications of the earth's passage through its tail, as had been predicted.

Many sun-spots are observed by astronomers throughout the country.

May 19.—The Massachusetts State Senate defeats a Federal Income Tax resolution by a vote of 23 to 1.



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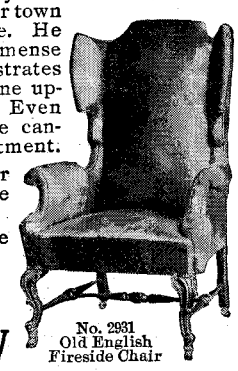

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"E. O. F.," Worcester, Mass.—"Kindly state which word, *success* or *succeed*, is the better one to use in the following sentence: 'Knowledge of these things is essential to succeed (or success) in securing positions and promotion.' Is either positively incorrect in this construction?"

The use of the noun "success" in this sentence is correct, and is to be preferred in the present construction. The infinitive "to succeed" may be used as an equivalent for the noun, provided it is preceded by the phrase "in order," which expresses the meaning more clearly. This insertion of the phrase is necessary to comply with the rules of rhetoric which allow of no ellipsis that would detract from the clearness of the sentence. This latter construction would therefore read, "Knowledge of these things is essential *in order to succeed* in securing positions and promotion."

"S. L. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give the exact meaning of the word 'versatile.' Does it denote a capacity for changing from one subject to another, or is it more specific in its application, indicating only an ability to change from one occupation to another?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY states that a person is termed versatile when he has an aptitude for readily applying himself to new and varied tasks or occupations, or to various subjects. The word "versatile" is therefore quite general in its application, and is not restricted in its reference to either mental or manual capabilities, but may include both.

"J. E. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please give the proper contraction of the words "have" and "not."

Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language" records the contracted form "haven't," altho it should be remembered that "these (contracted) forms are not used in literary style or in formal letters or documents."

"P. H. R." Lawler, Ia.—"Which form of the verb is correct in the following sentence: 'The minutes of the last meeting *were* (or *was*) read'?"

The subject of the verb in this sentence is the noun "minutes," and when this word refers specifically to "an official record of the proceedings of any deliberative body," it is used in the plural. The plural form of the verb is therefore correct in the sentence cited.

"Philologos," Cincinnati, O.—"Please give an explanation of the letters 'T. D.' as used in the sentence, 'A laborer smoking his T. D. . . . . .'"

Reference is made in this sentence to a particular make of clay pipes, upon which were stamped the letters "T. D." (probably the initials of the manufacturer).

"J. C. M.," Wheeling, W. Va.—(1) "Is the adjective 'strong' correctly used in the following sentence: 'A law should not be enacted if public opinion is *strong* against it'? (2) Kindly explain the use of a singular verb in the sentence, 'This question arose before, when ninety thousand dollars *was* needed.'"

(1) The word "strong" in this construction may be parsed as a predicate adjective, the sentence being equivalent to "A law should not be enacted if there is *strong* public opinion against it." Some grammarians might consider "strong" an adverb modifying the phrase "against it," as Bullions' "English Grammar" states that an adverb may modify "an adjunct, a phrase, or a sentence." However, there is authority for either of these views.

(2) The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2372, col. 2) states that "a multiple, or a sum or collection of units, is viewed as a singular, and should be so used." As the amount (ninety thousand dollars) is viewed as one sum, the singular form of the verb is correct.

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Both near and far this actor "star"
To playgoers is known,
His clean, smooth face bears not a trace
Of hair that's overgrown.
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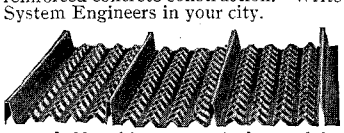

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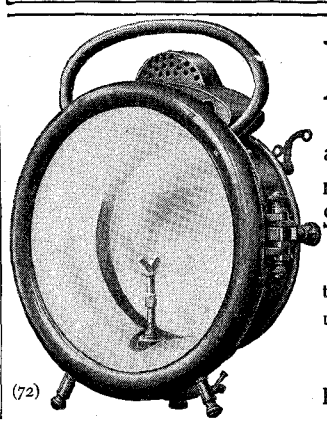

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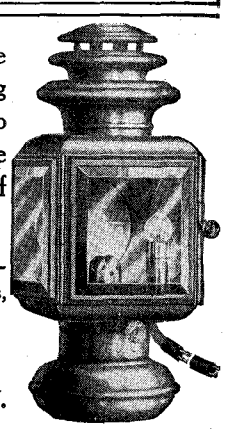

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BOND MARKET

THE general item of interest in bonds this month has been large sales made to foreign bankers. The immediate influence in this country was helpful to stocks; and in general, as to bonds, there was a better tone, with some improvement in business. Interest became active as to what further issues might be taken in Europe. Among such possibilities are issues by the Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, and M. K. T. The sale of only 70,000,000 or perhaps 100,000,000 as reported has significance chiefly as an indication of what may follow. Among the notable issues already taken abroad are large amounts of the $40,000,000 three-year 4½ per cent B. & O. gold notes; the $10,000,000 "Big Four" bonds, the $50,000,000 issue of St. Paul, and a considerable bulk of Seaboard Air Line bonds.

In Wall Street there was reported to be a keener inquiry for bonds of the municipal, public utility, and traction classes, but sales had not notably increased. Brokers reported the market as "one day better and the next day worse, according as inquiries were more or less numerous." Dealers, however, who place bonds with the ultimate holder, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "were unable to report any change."

Much is still said of the high cost of living as an influence in the bond market; it has curtailed investments by leaving people with less by way of surplus with which to buy. Even when they have investments to make it not infrequently is the case that they sell high-grade, low-interest-bearing bonds, in order to buy bonds yielding more—action due to the need for more income. Many an income, says a writer in *Bradstreet's*, that was sufficient ten years ago is inadequate now. One result of this condition is that "the market has been literally flooded with high-interest-bearing securities—irrigation bonds, timber bonds, power bonds, all kinds of bonds likely to attract the attention of the investor, who feels that he simply *must* get more income from his investment." While securities of this sort have found a ready market, "it has been at the expense of the old-established issues."

Answering the question whether this influence is temporary, the writer replies "hardly" and adds: "When the signs of a decline in commodity prices are to be seen, it will be time to expect a change, but that time, unfortunately, seems to be still far away." A slight decline, however, occurred in May. But this, with advances in railway rates all over the country, is not likely to go far.

HIGHER RAILWAY RATES

Advances made in railway rates, on both Eastern and Western lines, became a chief subject of discussion in railway circles during the month of May. The reasons for the increases were several, but the main one was the increase in wages, which has been forced upon the railroads. It is pointed out, however, that the increase in rates was often greater than the increase in wages, so that other items entered into the action, such as the increase in the cost to the roads of supplies, etc. Some of the increases in rates ranged from 20 to 30 per cent., an advance so drastic that it was by no means the opinion of all observers that the net results to the roads would be an increase in earnings.

The Financial World remarked that managers "are taking a considerable degree of risk." Especially was this true with respect to freight, where the advance in rates might result in "a decided check in the movement of freight." For two years the public has been paying high prices for commodities, but it is contended in the West that the consumer "can no longer bear the increased burdens which additional freight charges would cause." The net results to the roads can not be known until the June earnings are made public. Rates go into effect on the first of June. Already there is an increase in the number of idle cars, the total early in May being nearly 100,000. It is contended by *The Financial World* that, in such conditions, "to advance rates so drastically would seem to be an economic impossibility."

As to commutation rates for passenger traffic, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* makes some interesting comments as to inconsistencies in the conditions of the several roads centering here. He says:

"The bulk of the commutation business hereabouts is done by the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Jersey Central, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania. The Erie is a lean road, with uncertain credit, and a recurring fear of being unable to make ends meet at all. Its stock sells around 29. The Lackawanna is swollen with fat. It does not borrow money, because it does not need it. It pays 20 per cent. a year regularly. Last year it paid 50 per cent. extra in cash and 15 per cent. in stock. The stock sells between 550 and 600, and is out of the reach of speculators. The Jersey Central is a self-contained property, able to build a New York terminal station without recourse to new capital issues. Its stock receives 8 per cent. regularly, got 2 per cent. extra last year, and sells between 275 and 300. The New York Central is a large borrower of capital. The stock pays 6 per cent. and sells between 120 and 125. The Pennsylvania is a solid, prosperous railroad, now just recovering from the digestion of a mass of new capital. Its stock receives 6 per cent., which is well earned, and sells about 10 points higher than New York Central. The condition of no one of these is like that of another, and yet all have the same argument in favor of higher commutation rates, and propose to advance them in the like manner."

On this subject of the general increase in rates, made in order to offset the tremendous increase in expenses, *The Financial Chronicle* says that, if it were not done, "the future of the railroads would have to be regarded as very dubious." It cites as an example of present conditions that, whereas the gross receipts of the New York Central in March were $8,073,534, as against only $7,334,719 in March last year, an increase of $738,815, or 10 per cent., the expenses have so far increased, being, in fact, nearly 30 per cent.;

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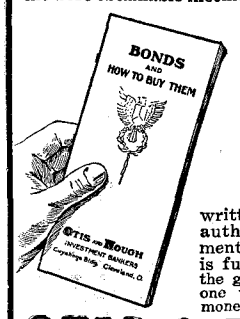

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that net earnings for March this year actually show a decrease of $834,336. In other words, while the Company in March, 1909, earned in net $2,092,041, in March this year, it earned in net only $1,177,681. March is not an entirely isolated month in this respect. A consideration of net earnings for three months shows a similar result, altho one not so marked.

The Chronicle adds that these are results for a period not affected by the recent advance made in wages, which do not go into effect until June 1. The further fact to be kept in mind is that the Central is now obliged to earn dividends, or interest, on an additional capitalization of $44,000,000, only half of which was to be used in taking up existing obligations, while in addition $30,000,000 in equipment trusts have been issued during the year. *The Chronicle* adds that it has chosen the New York Central as an illustration, because its reports are the latest to be received. With other roads, and notably the Atchison, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Rock Island, "the feature is the enormous growth in expenses." These will now further increase because of the rise in wages. An estimate is that the advances which roads have been called upon to make will add $150,000,000 to their yearly expenses.

THE INCREASE IN DIVIDENDS

The recent action of a few railroads and industrial corporations in raising their dividend rates, notably the New York Central and the Steel Corporation, has been commented on unfavorably in many quarters. In the same quarters, comment distinctly the reverse has been evoked by refusals to raise rates in the cases of such fine properties as the Pennsylvania and Norfolk & Western. It is said by a writer in *The Financial World* that such action is "praiseworthy because the boards of the two roads could have justified their action with much better grace than could the Directors of the Steel Corporation, the New York Central, and the Reading, all of which have increased the dividend return within the last six months on the common stocks."

Altho the Norfolk & Western has been earning at the rate of 10 per cent. it pays only 5 per cent. The Pennsylvania, meanwhile, has been earning more than 8½ per cent., but pays only 6 per cent. In contrast with this conservatism is cited the New York Central which was earning barely 7 per cent. on the common stock when the dividend was put up to 6 per cent. Again, the Steel Trust, which was earning close to 8, was doing so "with a very uncertain trade prospect immediately in view." As for the Reading, "nobody knows just what the Reading really was earning since its equipment has been allowed to run to seed to maintain the earnings, which are up one month and down the next." Nevertheless "the dividend was jumped from 4 to 6 per cent. at one fell swoop, but instead of benefiting the stock, it actually hampered it." The writer adds:

"Reading is now some fifteen or more points lower in price than when it paid but 4 per cent., and the Steel and New York Central stocks have also had a severe fall since their dividends were put up. Dividend increases are justified and the stocks they represent are benefited, when the earnings warrant an added payment to shareholders,

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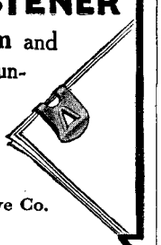
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but when they do not, suspicion is aroused as to the motives behind the action and actual injury is done. Investors are not blind. They are keen analysts, or many of them are, and they 'want to be shown.'"

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINE

A small recession in prices during April is recorded in *Bradstreet's*, the change being "more or less in consonance with the trend in trade, which was of an irregular character." The index number for May 1 was 9.0635, which is a decrease of 1.4 per cent. from the figures recorded on April 1. The number for May 1 is "the lowest that has been recorded since November 1 of last year." Some forty articles out of 105 entering into the record were lower on May 1 than on April 1; only 18 had advanced and 46 remained stationary. The writer comments as follows:

"The index number set forth for May 1 reflects a loss of 1.8 per cent. from the record high figures—9.2310—established on January 1, but it shows an increase of 9.1 per cent. over May 1, 1909, and of 13.9 per cent. over the like date in 1908, when prices were comparatively low, and when economic affairs were still suffering from the baneful influences generated in October, 1907. Comparison with May 1, 1907, when prices were also at a relatively high level, shows that the current figures are 1.4 per cent. above those prevailing on the date just mentioned; they eclipse those of May 1, 1906, by 9.1 per cent., and they overtop those of May 1, 1905, to the extent of 13.7 per cent. In fact, the index number for the first day of this month is the highest ever recorded at this season of the year. On May 1, 1901, the index number was 7.4308, and on the same date in 1900 it was 7.9944, the increases in favor of the present index number being 21.9 per cent. and 13.3 per cent., respectively."

Among the comments evoked by the high cost of living, prominence has been given to those of B. F. Yoakum made at a Western farmers' convention a few weeks ago. Mr. Yoakum placed the responsibility largely on "the greed of dealers in cities," and cited as follows examples of such greed:

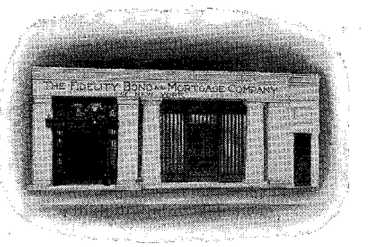
"The Florida farmer receives $2.25 for a bushel of green beans, the railroad gets 50 cents for the 800-mile haul to New York, and the consumer pays $6.40 for this same bushel of beans. There is 35 per cent. for the grower, 8 per cent. for the carrier, and 57 per cent. for the dealer. This is not a fair division.

"Thirty cents a dozen was the average price of eggs in New York last year, while the farmers of Arkansas and Missouri received 15 cents. The freight was 2 cents a dozen. The men who receive the eggs at a freight station in New York and deliver them to the consumer take 13 cents a dozen profit.

"The rice farmer of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas gets two and a half cents a pound for the grain, and the consumer in New York pays ten cents a pound for this rice. The freight is one-half cent a pound. If the rice farmer were paid three and one-half cents (one cent more than he is now getting) and the dealer took one cent profit (which is 25 per cent.), the New York consumer would get 20 pounds of rice for a dollar, instead of ten pounds as now."

In commenting on these remarks a writer in *The Financial World* recalls the results of an investigation made by a writer for that paper a year or so ago:

"He found even more glaring examples of the greed and exactions of the middlemen in New York City. It was discovered, for in-



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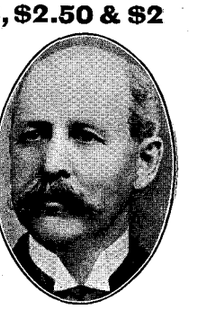
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stance, that there existed among the commission men a sort of trust whereby the prices of certain classes of vegetables were boosted in some instances as high as 300 per cent. and more. One commission man was found who bought a certain class of high-grade fresh beans in the Southern market at $2.75 per bushel and charged $9 per bushel for them. Potatoes, apples, fruit, and many other kinds of perishable goods were found to be the subject of manipulation as to prices and the Federal Grand Jury ultimately took up the matter when they discovered a plot to crush some commission dealers more honest than the rest who refused to bleed the public or abide by the trust prices. Besides the exorbitant charges of these commission men the freight charges made by the railroads are infinitesimal. Just how the middleman is to be eliminated is not clear since he seems more strongly entrenched than ever."

THE MONEY MARKET

A writer in *Moody's Magazine* believes that investors in stocks and bonds should watch with special care the present money market. Conditions are "rapidly changing." The trend with the national banks is indicated by the recent report of the Controller of the Currency, from which it appears that during the months of February and March of this year deposits increased only about $37,000,000, while loans increased more than $200,000,000, "a record which has never been duplicated before in the history of this country." This increase in loans need not mean "that we are running into a very tight money market," but it at least "warrants us in attempting to analyze the situation which is bringing about so radical an expansion of bank credits." The writer quotes from the *Wall Street Journal* a statement, which "seems to have concisely explained one of the causes of the slow growth of bank deposits in the face of the rapid increase in loans," as follows:

"It is interesting to observe that the increase of loans in New York is relatively much smaller than in the country at large. The out-of-town banks in the past year freely extended credits for the promotion of irrigation projects, interurban trolley lines, local telephone systems and the purchase of land, much of which was in the nature of speculation. When they adopted a liberal policy in this respect they thought money would in a little time flow freely into their vaults.

"In this they have been disappointed. The small growth of individual deposits in the last two months indicates pretty plainly that many of the enterprises for which loans were made have not yet become profitable, and that people are living up more closely to their incomes than has been their practise in the past. It will not be an easy matter for the banks to reduce loans made on such enterprises. . . . Land can not be liquidated immediately, nor can large amounts of securities of unfinished trolley enterprises be quickly converted into cash."

The writer in *Moody's Magazine* adds that, while this article points out the causes of small growth in individual deposits, there remains to be examined, from a slightly different angle, the remarkable expansion in loans. He quotes a recent interview with a prominent lawyer, who said:

"The West is hungry for money. Development has in the past few years been so rapid that capital resources have been exceeded. To-day everyone wants to borrow money. It is not a question of what interest is demanded or how high the premium asked, but rather, have you any money to loan, and how much?

"Of the entire West this is true, but more particularly of the Pacific Coast. Of the

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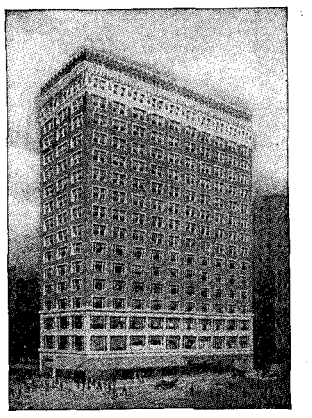

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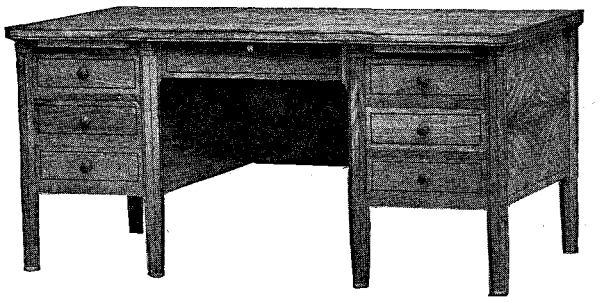

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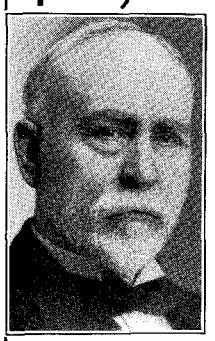

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rapid development which has occurred throughout the whole West, I will cite just one instance. Five years ago I stopt at the town of Fort Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia River, opposite Portland. It was then a town of 1,200 inhabitants, largely made up of small merchants and that class of people who catered to the United States troops stationed at the fort. To-day it is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, with paved streets, public gas and electric light plants, water works, etc.

"The demand for money comes from all classes. Merchants, farmers, promoters, and municipalities are all seeking capital with which to keep up with the procession of development and progress. Irrigation projects are responsible for a large part of the demand. Interest rates of 10 per cent. and even higher are not uncommon. Bank credits in too great a proportion have been converted into fixt forms of investment greater than the immediate ability of capital to supply. There is one inevitable result of such a state of affairs, namely liquidation, and this in my opinion is not far distant."

As a final comment on these two statements, the writer in *Moody's* declares that "the speculative temperament seems to have gotten the better of the judgment of a great many people." During the past year "we have been rapidly returning to the unstable industrial and business conditions which characterized the year 1906 and the early part of 1907."

NEW SECURITIES IN LONDON

Reports from London are that the issues of new securities in April made in numbers the largest total on record. There were 172 issues. The total for April last year was only 50, for April two years ago only 38, and three years ago only 36. In the total of amounts the issues for last April almost made a record also. The amount has been exceeded only twice—once in April, 1901, and again in July, 1898. On both occasions, however, a large number of public loans had been crowded into a single month. The issues of April this year are classified as follows:

Description.	No. of Issues.	Amounts.
Public loans	5	£4,644,000
Financial	25	3,697,100
Commercial and miscel.	99	14,413,200
Issues by existing cos.	33	11,220,700
Mining	10	2,749,700
Total	172	£36,726,700
Bill issues	3	12,000,000
Grand total	175	£48,726,700

WESTERN LAND SPECULATION

It is noted in *The Financial Chronicle* that "Western bankers, perhaps a little tardily, are realizing that the speculation in land, to which they have been parties through somewhat extensive lending of money, is surrounded with unfavorable features." Out of this speculation has grown "an unprecedented efflux of farmers from our Northwestern States to Canada," American farmers having sold their farms to newcomers "for fancy prices," and large mortgages having been given to raise the money wherewith to pay for them. Out of this condition has been developed an abnormal expansion of bank loans, so that, according to a Chicago banker, "most of the Western bankers have decided to be very conservative in lending money this year until the situation changes."

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The tobacco with a regret.
The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.
The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and meditative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacco that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADIA MIXTURE.
If you have never had the luxury of smoking ARCADIA

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.

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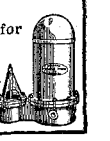

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Factory: Chester, Pa.

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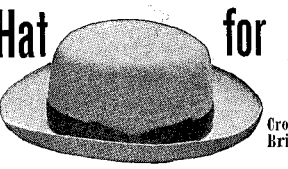

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This authority is said to have personally investigated the situation is several States.

Of the extent of the recent migration to Canada, an estimate may be formed from the statement that in the one year ending March 31, 1910, 103,789 persons went to that country from the United States, while only 57,930 Canadians came to this country. It appears that the migration to Canada includes not only farmers, but merchants and manufacturers with whom they have done business in this country. During the past eight years, the immigration to Canada from this country has been greater than that from England.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Reports to *Bradstreet's* indicate that trade as a whole is quiet, the causes being unfavorable weather and indefinite crop reports. Distributive demands both at wholesale and retail have been retarded. At the same time, the feeling in financial circles "had been rather more cheerful," due in large part to sales of securities abroad, which tended to correct the unfavorable features in our foreign trade. *Bradstreet's* remarks, however, that the optimism found in the East does not prevail to the same extent in western distributive markets. The weather there has been cool and generally wet, the progress of the crops being retarded. Reports from the West indicated a state of quiet, with the fall trade backward, "tho perhaps equal to a year ago at this date."

Comments from *Dun's Review* on present conditions include the following:

"The dry-goods market is not active, the demand for both cottons and woolens being mostly for the satisfaction of immediate requirements. Shoes are also quiet, altho shipments are increasing. Bank clearings in New York fall slightly behind those of corresponding periods in 1909 and 1906, but gains continue outside of New York, 7.3 per cent. greater than a year ago and 21.8 per cent. over 1906, and this emphasizes the difference in business conditions and business sentiment.

"Little new business has developed in pig iron, altho in certain directions more inquiries are noted. Consumers generally delay important purchases for forward delivery because of uncertainty regarding prices. Evidence is not lacking, but that the continued restriction of output is imparting a stronger tone to the different markets, besides bringing about a readjustment of supply to demand. Various wage advances have increased producers' costs, and, not unnaturally, any further concessions are not readily granted. The leading interest has still further curtailed blast-furnace operations, now having about thirty stacks idle, and it is estimated that stocks are decreasing at the rate of approximately 25,000 tons weekly.

Moody's Magazine for May presents less hopeful views. It declares that there has been "an unquestionable fallingo-ff in commercial and industrial activity," while mercantile reports indicate "an unusually heavy slackening in normal demand." In the dry-goods and other trades there has been "a distinct change since the middle of April." The feeling is "more pessimistic than has been anticipated even by the most careful judges of the situation." The writer believes the optimistic views of Wall Street are ill-timed and that the optimists "have allowed the prosperity of the last two years to over-top their judgment as to the real trend of things."

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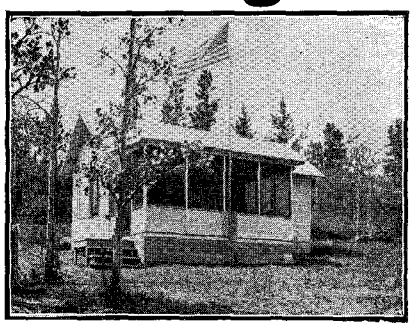

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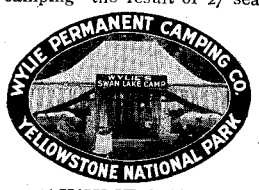

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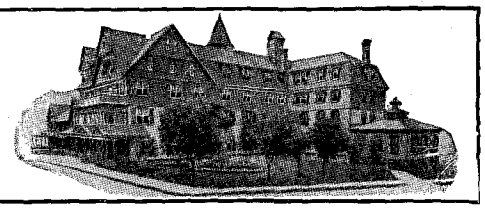

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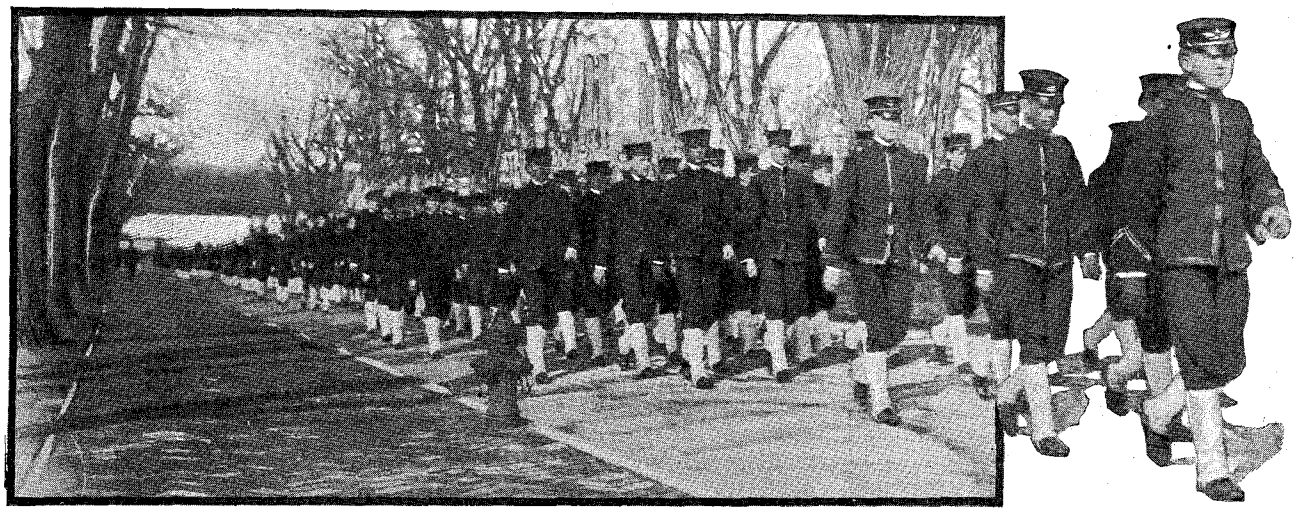

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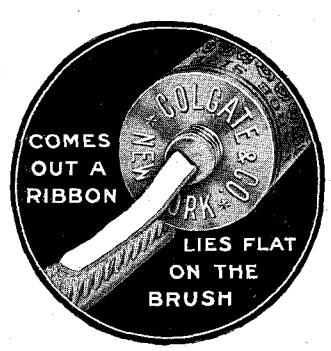

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